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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON THE HILL.

The lights and shadows fly!
Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain.
A jewel, a jewel dear to a lover's eye!
O is it the brook, or a pool, or her window pane,
When the winds are up in the morning?

Clouds that are racing above,
And winds, and lights, and shadows that cannot be still,
All running on one way to the home of my love,
You are all running on, and I stand on the slope of the hill,
And the winds are up in the morning!

Follow, follow the chase!
And my thoughts are as quick and as quick, ever on, on, on,
O lights are you flying over her sweet little face?
And my heart is there before you are come and gone,
When the winds are up in the morning!
Follow them down the slope!
And I follow them down to the window-pane of my dear,
And it brightens and darkens and brightens like my hope,
And it darkens and brightens and darkens like my fear,
And the winds are up in the morning.

—*Tennyson's new poem.*

The Water Famine.

The draught extends to nearly all parts of New England and the Eastern States, and the complaints and apprehensions are general. The water register of Boston has issued a notice in which he says: "In consequence of the daily increased consumption of Cochituate water, the Cochituate water board find it necessary, in order to keep up the supply of water for domestic purposes, to shut off the supply granted to manufacturers and others, on Wednesday next, January 18, 1871."

The Boston Journal says of this:

The water at the lake is four feet lower than it was last year at this period, and the consumption of it seems to be greater this month than last, which is accounted for in the practice of many people letting the water run over night to prevent its freezing. The foot of the conduit at the lake is fourteen feet under the surface at high water mark, and the water at the present time is only about five and a half feet above the conduit. If it should fall two feet more, then the manufacturers will have to suffer that domestic needs may be supplied. If the water falls below the mouth of the conduit, engines, or some other force will have to be employed to lift it from the deeper places in the lake. Such engines are not in readiness, and could not be readily procured. It is estimated that the manufactories, including distilleries, sugar runneries and railroads, use from two to three millions of the fourteen million gallons daily consumed, and should the order be issued shutting off the supply next Wednesday, from fifteen to twenty thousand artisans, mechanics and working men and women of all classes would be thrown out of employment. It is a calmity to be dreaded, and it is to be hoped that even the most careless and thoughtless water-takers will be startled enough to use the water with care and prudence. Hundreds of thousands of gallons might be saved in this way every day.

The lowest point the water ever reached was in 1864, when it fell four feet and ten inches. East Boston was then supplied; now, without East Boston, the water is down to within a very few inches of that point, and at the recent rate of consumption the supply will last only a few days longer. During the drought of 1864, arrangements were made to connect Dudley Pond with the conduit, but before the actual necessity arose rain came in plenty. This year the supply in Dudley and Dug ponds has already been exhausted. So there is nothing to rely upon except the lake.

A Cry for Bread.

The French agriculturists of the neighborhood of Metz, ruined by the war, have addressed to the neutral powers a heart-rending appeal, of which the following are some passages:

"Our children ask for bread! We have no more!"

"Our houses, our stables, our granaries are burnt!"

"Our fields are devastated!"

"What misery; what a future awaits us!"

"We are already now in want of food!"

"Famine and sickness—such is our future lot!"

"Pity! Help!"

"Give us corn for sowing!"

"Give us bread for ourselves and families!"

"Thanks for to-day! Thanks for the future!"

—School girls in Hartford, Connecticut, have been in the habit of relieving the monotony of their educational tasks with a course of light reading in disgustingly obcene books, which they obtain in Boston—where the production of that sort of literature is a regular and extensive industry—by answering advertisements in the sporting papers. The population of the Hartford schools by this process lately became known to the authorities, and some of the booksellers have been arrested.

THE BLIND CHILD.

O Sister dear! come go with me
Into the leafy grove,
Where I can hear, but cannot see,
The birds I so much love.

And pluck for me some of those flowers
You told me grew so near,
While we shall walk to wildwood bowers,
And nature's songsters hear.

What color are the little birds'
That sing so sweetly now?
Dear sister, tell me how they fly,
And hop from bough to bough.

Oh, could I see their pretty forms
As round and round they fly!
Oh, could I see the trees and flowers,
The brooklet and the sky!

Then with what rapture would I gaze
On everything around!
I'd watch the flocks, and see them graze,
And see the lambkins bound.

But stop! I will not murmur. No;
For God to me is kind,
He lets me hear and feel and think,
Although alas! I'm blind.

(From the St. Louis Homes Journal.)

Evelyn Weston's Conclusion.

"Come to the library Evelyn, for I wish to hear one important opinion in regard to an important subject."

With a look of grave surprise on her beautiful countenance, Miss Weston obeyed the request of her foster parent.

Since the death of his wife this gentleman appeared to secretly cherish a stern irritable disposition, and had never previously sought the views of Evelyn in a confidential matter, consequently, as the young lady gazed thoughtfully at the sunbeams that fell obliquely across the faded carpet, her sensitive nerves were thrilled by a strange momentary fear.

"Dear child," began Mr. Baltron, in a mild though guarded tone, "as my communication intimately concerns your future welfare, I trust that you will carefully weigh it in the balance of unbiased impartiality."

"Father, pray, what is the nature of the announcement that requires such an array of prefatory remarks?" interrupted Evelyn as a startling suspicion crossed her mind.

"Aaron Lowe has been here this morning, and after mature deliberation obtained my consent to become your husband. He is a man of considerable wealth, an untarnished reputation, and if you accept his proposal nothing can scarcely prevent you from living a cheerful, unclouded life."

"I recently informed Mr. Lowe that we could never be more than friends, and it appears strange that he should speak to you after having learned that his cause was a hopeless one."

"But beyond a doubt you spoke on the impulse of the moment, and I wish you would reverse the unwelcome decision," added the father, as he cast a searching glance on the face that instantly assumed a strangely troubled expression.

Realizing the importance of what she heard, the quiet submissive being appeared almost transformed as a look of mingled pride and scorn flashed from her soft brown eyes while giving vent to her turbulent feelings.

"Father, perhaps you are aware of the fact that I have constantly endeavored to obey your will with all the affectionate respect due a parent, and it is truly a crushing blow to learn of your sympathy with Aaron Lowe, when you can easily perceive that sooner than become his wife I would far rather bid a last farewell to earthly existence and seek refuge beneath the mouldering surface of an untimely grave."

"Evelyn I advise you to examine this subject with the assurance of Mr. Lowe's being in every respect a perfect gentleman, and not suffer your judgment to be controlled by a vehement outburst of passion."

"If we merely judge from an outward appearance your opinion may be correct. The easy flow of elegant language combined with a strict observance of practical etiquette, having long since enabled him to move successfully in the higher circles of society; but fortunately from our first acquaintance I instinctively penetrated a disguise beneath the surface of which lie concealed the terrible fangs of a deceitful tiger."

"You appear to thoroughly appreciate the use of bold and striking figures," was the cold sarcastic reply.

"True, my words were quite forcible, but I was unable to couch an answer in other explicit terms, for when a young man seeks the influence of a father after having been refused in a firm, cordial manner, I feel as if words could convey only a faint, inadequate idea of my intense amazement," continued Evelyn, as an involuntary flow of tears subdued her rising indignation.

"I am confident that Treanor is reckless and perhaps dissipated, besides being a comparative stranger to us, though I suppose in your estimation he still remains the very embodiment of a noble virtuous manhood!"

"Father, I have promised to become the wife of Mr. Treanor, and I beg you to be more lenient when speaking of his character. You harshly bade Edmund to never enter our doors again, yet unlike yourself, he has not manifested any such bitter animosity, and I trust that for my sake you may soon love and respect him as a son," added Evelyn, as she pleadingly laid her quivering hand on Mr. Baltron's shoulder, while from her sweet expressive face fell the tears of an emotion that trembled on the verge of despair.

But instead of being moved to compassion by this sincere, unaffected grief, it threw the unrelenting man into a paragon of rage.

"Never, Evelyn Weston! never will I do as you have said. My purpose is irrevocable—if I am defeated in an attempt to prevent this rash marriage, I shall summarily bid you, without a dollar of my meager possessions, to leave the home which has nourished you since early childhood."

"Oh, father, this is cruel! Have mercy and cast me not on the pitiless hospitality of strangers," was the agonizing appeal of Evelyn, as she covered her face and wept.

"I have stated the conditions, act as you choose," replied Mr. Baltron, as he haughtily left the room.

This was truly a perplexing dilemma, and though the shades of evening had arrayed the cloudless firmament with many a glittering star, Miss Weston would have remained in this rigid motionless attitude during a much longer period, had not the sound of approaching footsteps aroused her from the lethargic reverie.

"Evelyn, this is quite an unexpected pleasure, for I have frequently wandered along this path without ever meeting you here before. But why do you appear so pale and nervous?" suddenly added the young man, as he perceived Miss Weston's agitation.

"Oh, Edmund!" began the grief-stricken being, in a low, tremulous tone, "in refusing to become the wife of Aaron Lowe, I soon shall be a wretched, homeless wanderer."

"Surely events have not reached this fearful crisis?" exclaimed Edmund, in a tone of alarm.

"Alas! it is too true! for father has made an emphatic assertion that to-morrow night ends my residence beneath his roof."

"Then dispel those portentous thoughts, dear Evelyn, and rest assured that you shall never realize such a cruel fate. At first I did not really intend to come by here, but a mysterious Providence seemed to guide my steps and fortunately I am just in time to avert a most unnatural act."

"Oh, will you—can you save me, dearest Edmund?" cried Miss Weston, as she sprang to her feet, and gazed earnestly into her lover's countenance.

"Yes my precious, devoted being, and by your permission I think we had better accomplish our purpose through an immediate marriage."

"Such an event can never transpire with the consent or in the presence of my father," observed the bewildered maiden, as if thinking aloud.

"True, but again I entreat you not to give way to wild forebodings, for never will Providence suffer wrong to retain its short-timed triumph. Good night, and may an apparently ominous future be fraught with years of peaceful existence," hopefully exclaimed Edmund, as he pressed a tender kiss on the lips of one who was enduring an unmerited degree of mental anguish. * * *

Amid conflicting emotions the young man crept hastily forward and took a seat beneath a quaintly constructed arbor, whose rustling leaves formed many a fantastic shadow in the dim, uncertain light of a rising moon.

"It is now far past the appointed time and still she does not come," impatiently muttered Edmund Treanor, as he replaced his watch, and cast an anxious glance toward the cottage. But instantly a gleam of joy dispelled the moody fears as a slender form, carrying a heavy valise, glided swiftly down the graveled walk.

"You are quite late, dearest," whispered Edmund, as he drew the trembling figure to his side.

"It is hard to leave home in this secret manner, for though I worked faithfully during the entire day, a vague fear of doing wrong kept haunting me until I could scarcely summon the requisite courage to complete my arrangements."

"Evelyn, I can fully appreciate your hesitation," said Edmund, as he gathered her long curls in his hand, "but was you fearful of my proving an unworthy husband" or do you dread the wrath of a stern tyrannical father."

"You are mistaken," was the calm reproachful reply, though I could not endure the thought of uniting in marriage to a man who would inevitably shroud my life in a dreadful gloom, perhaps father regarded his harsh treatment in the light of filial duty, therefore, conscience will never permit me to censure his conduct. Then again, before his gentle wife was laid in the grave, father bestowed such extreme love and care on my lonely orphanage, that it appears cruel ingratitude to go far away and not bid him a last farewell!"

Touched by this pure unselfish statement, Edmund gazed meditatively on the moonlit landscape, and evidently reviewed a very critical matter, for after a long pause he broke the painful silence in a voice betraying the momentous conflict which raged within his breast. "Loved one, as you have thus unconsciously revealed a nature little inferior to an angel, I shall leave to your final judgment a decision that involves objects far more precious than life itself. Evelyn, I humbly beg you to thoroughly understand, that when you once seal this resolution there can remain no just cause for bewailing a decree of fate. If you consent to mutually share the varied scenes of earth with me as a wife, I will insure contentment to eventually banish any impression of remorse after a few months residence in our plain but pleasant home in the West. Should this arrangement not prove agreeable to you, I shall immediately strive to forget my sweet dreams of future happiness by invoking the beneficent smiles of Heaven to illuminate the pathway of one forever lost to me."

At length, an almost seraphic light lent a crimson shade to the lovely features of Miss Weston, she exclaimed.

"Dear Edmund, you have made a proposition which removes all doubts of a sincere love for me, though I presume it was a different motive that prompted you to generously give me another opportunity to retrace steps which have caused us both a vast amount of unpleasant anxiety. In view of these facts, justice demands an answer that shall clearly define and guide my future course. I know father's fiery, impetuous anger will scorn control when my flight is discovered, and he may never forgive the willful disobedience of a daughter, but Edmund, take me to live amid the scenes of a Western residence, and I will endeavor to bury the past in the sphere of an affectionate wife. This alone cannot produce the delicate element of happiness but I think our existence can be a blessed one without the aid of wealth or an abundance of wordly comforts. Perhaps other trials may overshadow us with sorrow, yet I trust to never regret being the wife of Edmund Treanor."

"Angelic being, through this conclusion you have removed an extremely oppressive burden from my soul, to reward which I shall hence forth confine my pleasure to the shielding of this frail form from the frowning storms of an uncongenial world," fervently cried the enthusiastic lover, as he clasped his affianced bride to his wildly beating heart.

A few hours later, and a familiar monster of modern times was speeding rapidly on, utterly unconscious of the multitude within its gigantic power.

Among this ever shining stream of mortal life, absorbed by the reveries of devoted lovers, sat the manly form of Edmund Treanor, and the youthful bride who was about to chose abject poverty in preference to wedding a man she did not love.

"IN THE TUNNEL."

BY F. BRETT HARTE.

"Didn't know Flynn—
Flynn of Virginia—
Long as he's been 'yar?
Look'ee here, stranger,
What *her* you been?

"Here in this tunnel
He was my partner,
That same Tom Flynn—
Working together,
In wind and weather,
Day out and in.

"Didn't know Flynn:
Well, that *is* queer;
Why, it's a sin
To think of Tom Flynn—
Tom with his cheer,
Tom without fear—
Stranger look 'yar!

"Thar in the drift,
Back to the wall,
He held the timbers
Ready to fall;
Then in the darkness
I heard him call:

"'Run for your life, Jake!
Run for your wife's sake!
Don't wait for me.'
And that was all
Heard in the din,
Heard of Tom Flynn—
Flynn of Virginia.

"That's all about
Flynn of Virginia,
That let's me out
Here in the damp—
Out of the sun—
That 'ar derned lamp
Makes my eyes run;
Well, there—I'm done!

"But, sir, when you'll
Hear the next fool
Asking of Flynn—
Flynn of Virginia—
Just you chip in,
Say you knew Flynn;
Say that you've been 'yar."

The Country of the Niams-Niams—Among the Cannibals.

The African traveller Dr. C. Schweinfurth gives an interesting account in the Cologne Gazette of an expedition to the country of the Niam-Niams, which, he says, had never been visited by a scientific traveller before. He performed this journey as the guest of Mohammed Abu Sammat, a trader in ivory, and the party consisted of 300 persons. The climate of the country is "extremely healthy," but traveling is difficult on account of the numerous rivers and marshes; in the southern districts the caravan often had to cross a river or a bog, the crossing sometimes occupying several hours. The general character of the land is that of a steppe, except on the banks of the rivers, which are thickly wooded and provided with narrow footpaths. In crossing a river the travelers usually sank to their hips in black mud, and huge leeches stuck to their legs. They suffered a great deal for want of food; all they could get was corn occasionally, and some bulbous roots (cassave, colocassia, bananas and excellent yams,) but no meat except fowls.

On the return journey, they killed some large antelopes, without which they would have been almost starved. They passed through the dominions of the chiefs Scriba Sabbi and Nganye Uando (the latter of whom presented Dr. Schweinfurth with a large jar full of scorched elephant's tripe, taken from an an animal a hundred years old,) and finall reached the residence of Munsa, the King of the Mombuttu. This place lies at about three degrees north latitude south of the great Uelle river, which Dr. Schweinfurth believes is the same as the Upper Khari (affluent of Lake Tchad) and joins the Blue Nile at Khartoum. Munsa is a "reddish brown savage, covered all over with shining copper ornaments like a well kept kitchen;" his wives are painted in all sorts of colors, and the rooms in his palace are as large as railway stations; that in which the travelers were received was one hundred feet long and forty feet high.

Cannibalism is prevalent both among the Mombuttu and the Niam-Niams. Munsa eats human flesh daily, and the Mombuta go regularly on hunting expeditions among the wild negro races in the south; the dead and wounded are either eaten on the spot or their flesh dried for future consumption, and the prisoners are carried away to be eaten at leisure. As for the Niam-Niams, they make war on the Nubians out of sheer cannibalism. "Flesh, flesh!" is their war cry, and any slave that comes in their way is at once sacrificed to their ruling passion. On the return journey the travelers were repeatedly attacked by Niam-Niams with lances and boomerangs, but their only casualties were two wounded, one of whom was the leader of the caravan, Mohammed Abu Sammat. Both soon recovered.

A Snow Slide in Idaho.

From the Idaho Statesman.

William James Hicks and his brother John Brsco Hicks, left Rocky Bar on the morning of the 8th instant, with the mail for Atlanta City. It was one of the most stormy days ever known in these mountains. They left this place at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and had progressed very favorably on their journey some nine or ten miles, having passed the summit and just come upon the grade of Ball Mountain, when all of a sudden they looked up, and just above them was a snow slide coming with the velocity of lightning. Jimmy Hicks was in advance, and had just a few seconds before looked at his watch and noticed the time, which was four o'clock. As Jimmy saw his impending doom he turned his snow shoes down the hill, exclaiming: "Oh, God! ol, Brisj." This was the last ever seen of poor Jimmy alive. They were carried down the mountain nearly a quarter of a mile, into what is known as "Black Warrior" the younger brother, Brisco, being carried up to one side of the gulch, while Jimmy was taken down its center over a deep declivity of rock. It is almost a miracle how Brisco Hicks dug himself out of some ten or twelve feet of snow, and that, too in the midst of a pitiless storm which was raging friously at the time, and traveled all night without show shoes in snow up to his armpits, with no food, and not even a pair of gloves, one of the coldest nights of the seson. He arrived home on Friday morning about eight o'clock, both feet badly frozen. In a few hours the good people in Rocky Bar had turned out and nearly en masse to do all that kind hearts and willing hands could to find the missing one, which was done about noon on Saturday.

The Most Graphic Story yet of How Gold was First Discovered in California.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, January 2.]

We have received from Henry W. Bigler, one of the men working at Sutter's mill, in 1848, when gold was discovered there, the following interesting letter, headed as below, which is full of character, and bears internal evidence of perfect truth:

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JAMES W. MARSHALL.

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY, UTAH, December 28th, 1870.—To the Editor of the San Francisco Weekly Bulletin—DEAR SIR: The above notice I saw about three months since in the 23d No. and 15th volume of your paper, and as I am there referred to as being one of the mill hands, who, if alive, could substantiate the accuracy of the narrative, I cheerfully give my testimony, although it is at a very late hour, because I feel it is a duty I owe to Mr. Marshall, and perhaps to the public. I have not seen the work referred to, neither have I seen any person who said they had.

I was one of the men at work at Coloma at the time the gold was found by Mr. Marshall. I well remember when he sent a young Indian for James Brown to send him a plate. Brown was on the top of a saw pit; he jumped down, saying: "I wonder what Marshall wants with a tin plate?" After we had quit our day's work, Mr. Marshall came into our shanty and told us he believed he had found gold, and directed Brown and myself to shut down the head-gate early in the morning, and throw in dirt and leaves so as to completely shut off the water, which we did, while Marshall went alone down in the tail race. In a few minutes he came back with a most pleasing smile on his face carrying his old white hat in his arms, saying: "Boys, I believe I have found a gold mine." At this he sat this hat on the work-bench, that stood in the mill-yard, and the mill hands all gathered around in an instant; and there, sure enough in the top of his hat crown (the top knocked in a little) was the pure metal; how much I do not know; perhaps an ounce. One of our company by the name of Azariah Smith, pulled out a five dollar gold piece and compared the coin with the particles. There was a difference in the looks, but this we accounted for on account of the alloy in the coin. Any of us would have been willing to have sworn and testified that what James W. Marshall had lying on the top of his old hat crown was gold although none of us had ever seen gold dust before. Some three or four days after this Marshall went down to Sutter's Fort to see about grub and to have the mineral tested. He was gone four days. When he returned, and was asked what he made out of the metal, his reply was, "Oh, boys, it is the pure stuff. I and the old captain locked ourselves up and was half a day trying it; and the outsiders wondered what in h—ll was up, and surmised that I had found a quicksilver mine, for you see there is a quicksilver mine found by a woman down towards Monterey; but we let them sweat. We found it agreed with the encicopedia, and we applied aquafortis, and it has nothing to do with it. We then weighed it in water by balancing the dust against silver on a pair of scales, in the air, having a basin of water. We let the scales down, and when it came in contact with the water the gold went down and the silver up (motioned it out with his hands,) and that told the story that it was clear stuff." He then said Sutter would be up in a few days to look and examine the race, &c. In a few evenings afterward Marshall came into our shanty and told us that Sutter had come; that he was up at the other house; "and now, boys," said he, "we have all got a little gold dust. I motion that we all give Henry (myself) some, and in the morning, when you shut off the water, let him (Henry) take it down and sprinkle it all over the base rock. Not let on to the old gentleman (Sutter,) and it will so excite him that he will set out his bottle and treat, for he always carries his bottle with him. So next morning early, before the old gentleman came down, we did as Marshall proposed. Just as the mill hands were finishing breakfast, we saw the old gentleman coming stubbing along with his cane in his hand (a well dressed old gentleman, too); Mr. Marshall on one side and Mr. Werner on the other, Sutter in the middle. As they neared our shanty we went out and met him. After shaking hands and passing the common salutations, we were all invited by Sutter and Marshall to go along and have a general time prospecting in the race. Just at this time one of Mr. Werner's little boys, not knowing what was up, ran on ahead and picked up nearly every particle and came running back, nearly out of breath, meeting us and exclaiming, "See here, how much I have found!" having perhaps fifty dollars' worth in his hands, and we dare not say a word lest the joke would be found out and we lose our liquor. The old gentleman, as soon as he saw what the boy had, thrust his cane into the ground, saying: 'By Jo, it is rich.' However, we all went into the race and found a number of particles, and from that day forward gold began to be found in other places besides the tail-race. I advised Marshall to marry that girl who found the quicksilver mine, if she was single or not married, for, said I, if this is what the tail turns out to be, I wonder what the head will be? The life and adventures of James W. Marshall, so far as he being the first discoverer of California gold, is all true, and he found it as you represented in your paper. If what I have written is of any use to either you or Mr. Marshall, you are at liberty to make use of it.

"HENRY W. BIGLER."

—At Nesbitt's Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee road, on Friday night last, a boy named Barnett, about thirteen years old, committed suicide. About 8 o'clock in the evening he entered the bedroom of his father, in his presence, while the father was awake and looking at him, the youth went to the mantel, as the father thought, for the purpose of taking medicine; instead of this, the boy took a pistol from the mantel, and placing the muzzle against his head, fired it. He fell dead.

—In Galvaston, Texas, an indignant father whose daughter had married against his will, sent her for a wedding present a patent burial case.

VARIETIES.

—Gladstone is reported to be almost worn out with anxiety and overwork, and to be suffering from heart disease.

—An Albany woman, a few nights ago, threw hot water upon her drunken husband when he attempted to beat her, and scalded him so badly as to cause his death.

—A remedy for children's crying is proposed. It is to dash a cupful of water into the infant's face, and the inventor asserts that a few repetitions of the dose will suffice.

—Hon. Josiah Quincy has petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to compel railways terminating in Boston to run cheap trains for the accomodation of working men and women.

—Mrs. Grant will receive every Tuesday afternoon during the winter. Mr. Grant will receive anything, at any time—except C. O. D. Cleveland pups.—[Chicago Republican.

—An Indiana sheriff, taking a horse thief to the State prison, fell asleep in the railroad car, and when he woke up the prisoner was gone. He thinks he must have got off at a station for a drink, and got left.

—A Georgia paper prints this funeral notice:—"The acquaintances (it has no friends) of the late Radical party are invited to attend its funeral to-night at 12 o'clock, at the 'bone-yard,' between Braytonville and the pest-house."

—The oft disappointed Millerites of New England have set another day for "going up"—the 11th of February—and they have already commenced to get excited and enthusiastic over their contemplated journey.

—A devotee of Bacchus was overheard the other night thus addressing his hat which had fallen from his head: "If I pick you up I fall if I fall you will not pick me up; then I leave you," and he staggered proudly away.

—Butler's Dutch Gap is to be cleaned out. It is said to be two hundred and fifty feet wide, and of sufficient depth for the navigation of vessels of any tonnage that can pass between it and Richmond. A contract, it is stated, has been made for the work.

—The Chatham (Va.) Tribune says a notorious colored man, named Poss White one of the most ignorant, disgusting and abandoned wretches that could be found in the country, has been appointed postmaster at Pittsylvania Court House.

—Governor English, of Connecticut, and Govenor Padelford, of Rhode Island, have both issued proclamations recommending extraordinary measures to prevent the spread of the "mouth disease" among cattle.

—A negro in Kansas, whose pedal extremeties project from the middle of his feet, skates as easily backward as forward, but in making short turns he has an awkward habit of treading on his own heels, which causes him to suddenly take a seat on the back of his head.

—A gentleman in Michigan has succeeded in selling his second hand wife for ten dollars. The transaction took place in Flint, where sparks are numerous enough to create some competition. In other parts of the State five dollars is quoted as the current price of such commodities.

—The highest price in the world for servants is paid in St. Petersburg. Girls that can cook receive forty dollars a month and drivers fifty dollars a month and board. After St. Petersburg comes Roumania, then London, and after it the United States. They receive the poorest pay in Servia.

—The cold weather which has prevailed at the South this winter is something quite out of the usual order of things. It hardly appears credible, but an account reaches us from Fernandina, Fla., of a man being frozen to death near that place one night last month, and of two others being badly frostbitten on the same occasion.

—A negro constable and deputy sheriff, named Thomas Harris, in order to "get his hand in," shot and killed another negro brother near Micanopy, Florida, recently. Being the only officer in the vicinity, Harris delivered himself up to himself, and summoned a jury of inquest, which returned a verdict of death by accidental shooting.

—A prayer meeting at North Argyle came near breaking up in a row in consequence of unjustifiable interference in the exercises. A Mr. McGowan was leading in prayer when he was disrespectfully requested by several persons to "put in a word for Billy"—Billy being a boy from the poor-house whom Mr. McGowan was suspected of ill-treating.

—A German living in Sharon, Ohio, while on his way home from a night's debauch, recently, slipped and fell on the sidewalk. Being unable to rise, he was carried to his home, where, on being undressed, it was found that a pencil, which he carried in his pocket, had penetrated his side, near his heart, three or four inches. He died in about an hour.

—Two bottles strung together and securely sealed, have been washed on the beach of Cornwall, England, one of them containing three letters directed to Hamburg and two sixpences to defray the cost of postage. The other bottle contains a pint of rum to recompense the finder for his trouble in posting the letters, which are from the Danish brig Anna Georgiana, bound to Laguayra.

—Fanny Fern says a good thing about Boston is "that ladies can go to the public places evenings alone or in couples, even if John or Tom don't want to go or are away from home. It ought to be so everywhere; but in New York where people go out from their own doors, and are sometimes never heard of afterward, and for the matter of that go into their own doors and are never seen alive afterward, it is a risky undertaking."

—A gentleman just from Florida states that the orange crop upon the trees about Jacksonville, and for some distance above on the St. John's river, were totally destroyed by the recent cold weather. The fruit was frozen solid. The trees, he thought, were not killed, though much injured. All the other tropical fruits were also lost, and a large part of the sugar cane. This is a severe blow to Florida, and a serious deprivation to outsiders who were looking for abundant supplies of fruit this winter from that region.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

THE Democratic State Convention of Ohio, for 1871, will assemble at Columbus on the first day of June next.

ALL the constables and sheriffs will now be in favor of free-trade, since the Philadelphia *Press* has discovered that they are "prosperous in free-trade times."

AMONG the latest presents received by President GRANT is that of a saddle from Senator WILLIAMS of Oregon. This is no doubt a delicate hint from the Senator to put the numerous asses by whom he is surrounded to some practical use.

THE administration is now done for, so far as the SanDomingo Commission is concerned. It is BEN WADE and found wanting eligible town lots. This is a venerable joke but may please the Dominicans. But *how* would it do when given in *white* to the black and tan population?

OUR much related President is having a hard time of it latterly, in finding relatives upon whom to bestow office. He has been compelled to hunt up a gentleman whose wife's mother is a first cousin of the old lady DENT. The precise extent of forty-second cousins is not known at present.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is still engaged in the congenial occupation of trying to belittle the country press. About the best answer they could return would be to publish a few of the *Commercial* editor's effusions that appeared in that journal some eighteen years ago.

A NEW YORK legislator by the name of SNIPER has introduced a bill into the Legislature to limit the charges by railroads upon freight and passengers, and the papers are ungraceful enough to intimate that he is trying to "bore" the roads to some purpose, the thought being no doubt suggested by the euphony of his name.

MR. FABENS is on hand in Washington, as the friend of BAEZ, of San Domingo, for his little one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, second instalment of rent for the Bay of Samana, promised by GRANT, but he does not look cheerful, we are informed, nor do his retainers, among whom are some members of Congress, at the prospect. Some inquisitive attorney, TODD, has been examing the title back to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and finds a flaw, and until he can "read his title clear," DAWES will not report the necessary amount through his committee.

THE Governors of Illinois and Minnesota have taken the ground that the State Legislature has the right to fix the maximum rate of tariffs for freight and passengers. Commenting upon this the Chicago *Times* says "the interest felt in this question will not permit our State Legislatures to pass it by. The rights of the States may as well be tested now as at any other time. Let us have legislation which will bring the whole question fairly before our courts—the railroads will carry it there—and ascertain precisely what restraints may be laid upon roads which are intent on oppressing the people."

THE "solid men of Boston" of whom the Hubites make such self-glorifying mention ever and anon, are beginning to prove after all to be men of straw. The failure of Mr. OAKES AMES for seven millions three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars does not speak well for the solidity of conservatism of the merchant princes of Boston. The suspension which has created so much comment really grew out of the Union Pacific enterprise, for which Mr. AMES was mainly responsible. The road was constructed with a haste incompatible with economy; and the amount of securities issued against it was out of all proportion to what the work should have cost. It is incredible how a man of Mr. AMES' reputed shrewdness could have been so short sighted as to imagine that such an inflation could command any high degree of public confidence. He appears, however, to have had implicit faith in the public relieving him of his securities, and it was solely because the public have evinced more discernment than he had credited them with that he has been brought into his present difficulty. After this disappointment of disposing of or finding a market for his Pacific stocks, it was necessary for him to call upon his friends to assist in carrying his load. That they endorsed for him to an amount between five and seven millions does not argue very strong for their conservatism or solidity as financiers.

OBITUARY.

HON. ALEX. KING, President Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Bedford, on Tuesday last.

HON. EPHRAM BANKS, formerly Auditor General of this State, died at an advanced age at his residence in Lewistown, on Friday last.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Our politic neighbors of the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, with a profundity of wisdom, for which they are now and then celebrated, keep perfectly mute about General NEGLEY's project to deprive the city of Pittsburgh of one of its grandest monuments, the Allegheny Arsenal. Tied up as they are with the thongs of party fealty, they seem to be under a sort of a moral obligation to endorse every proposition of their leaders, regardless of public injury, for fear of offending the demi-god of party and being classed with disorganizers.

They have never yet said one word against General NEGLEY's extrordinary move in Congress to dismantle and remove to some other part of the nation, the Arsenal, which for nearly sixty years has been the pride of our citizens, and which has given us a national prominence gratifying to our local pride, and hence we may rationally conclude that they are in favor of striking at Pittsburgh interests along with General NEGLEY, who for all practical purposes, so far as looking after the interests of the Twenty-second District are concerned, had as well be a Representative from Kamschatka or the island of Borneo.

We had to go to Kentucky for a Congressman to look after our river interests, and it is probable that we will have to depend upon Oregon or California for some one to prevent us from being robbed of the Arsenal. If the Democratic members elect of the Forty-second Congress from Western Pennsylvania, were in their seats, we might safely entrust the interests of the Twenty-second District in their hands, despite the zealous attempts of its Representative to emasculate it of its national honors.

We are not disposed to imagine that there is a job in everything that a Congressman undertakes, but when we reflect that nine out of every ten, at least, of General NEGLEY's constituents stand opposed to his scheme relative to the Arsenal, we cannot but come to the conclusion that there is something behind the whole matter in which General NEGLEY himself is privately interested, in which conviction we are strengthened by the fact that the Ring of Pittsburgh have been dabbling in this matter and the same parties who are making an extra half million of dollars out of the disgraceful architectural abortion known as the City Hall, which is destined to furnish an endless fund of gibe and jest to our visitors, are covertly moving in the matter.

The *Commercial*, more independent than its *confreres*, comes out square against the project. It scouts the idea of turning the Arsenal grounds into a Park, and says—"it would lack all the essentials of a park—no extensive drives, no grand old forest trees, no babbling brooks, no lakes, no diversity of hill and dale,; and all these can be had, away from the smoke and dust of the business centers, for less than half the cost of the mere patch it is proposed to secure. Whatever may be done with the Arsenal grounds, the idea of converting them into a public Park should be utterly discarded."

And this, too, would cost not less than a million of dollars. But it is not the cost alone that our cotemporary objects to. He takes up the argument in another light, and says:

> There is another aspect of this subject worthy of serious consideration. The arsenal was located here in 1814, and there were good reasons for selecting Pittsburgh as the site for manufacturing and storing war materials for the Government. For the manufacture of cannon, shot and shell, gun carriages, harness, etc., what better place could have been chosen? As a shipping point, especially to the west and south, what city possesses equal facilities? The establishment of the arsenal here, at that early day, has ever since linked us with the Government in a peculiar manner, and has conferred upon us innumerable advantages and benefits. The great Fort Pitt Works, where the largest ordnance in the country are so successfully and cheaply manufactured, would scarcely have had an existence here, had it not been for the relations established with our citizens, through the arsenal and its officers. The same is true of many other important enterprises. In addition to these advantages, there have been large disbursements here, on Government account, which have contributed to our wealth and industry—and these may occur again.
>
> Arsenals, custom houses, and other national institutions, are things to be coveted and encouraged by municipalities, because of the benefits which they confer and the character which they give to a community. Councils, instead of taking any action which might tend to induce the Government to abolish the arsenal here, should urge its continuance. The terrible explosion of 1862, which caused the death of so many employees, has been urged as a reason for removing the magazines to a remote situation; and no sensible person will object to any arrangement which will lessen the liability to accident, either to citizens or employees. The removal of the powder magazines is one thing; the abandonment of the arsenal quite another. * * * * We are satisfied that all this talk about the removal of the arsenal has originated among a few persons who are interested in procuring a park there, for the enhancement of their property. This is the governing motive; and in view of the facts which we have presented, the present Councils should instruct our Representatives in Congress to oppose any action which may tend to the abandonment of the Allegheny Arsenal. We would commend to them, and to our members in the Legislature, the recent action of the Ohio Assembly, in earnestly protesting against the abolishment of the arsenal at Columbus. Our policy is to foster and encourage such establishments, rather than drive them out by ill-grounded clamors.

We are at a loss to know why the *Gazette*, which has so much to say by way of demonstrating that an impudent, prevaricating negro cadet is the victim of a ground conspiracy on the part of the white race, and the *Dispatch*, which seems just now to stand badly in need of a vacation, have not even one word to bestow upon a subject of such public moment which involves every iota of our city pride.

Should a Radical Congress deprive us of this grand national institution, can they plead their silence in exculpation of the well-founded charge that they were parties to the transaction? At all events the people would like to know just how to take them. If they are in favor of the removal of the Arsenal, they ought not be afraid to say so—if they are in favor of keeping up the prestige of our city, they should not be ashamed to confess it before the world.

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.

A report has been agreed upon by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives constituting two hundred and eighty as the number of Representatives from 1873 to 1883. The following shows the number of Representatives during the respective decennial periods since 1789:

1789	65
1793–1803	105
1803–1813	141
1813–1823	181
1823–1833	213
1833–1843	240
1843–1853	223
1853–1863	236
1863–1873	243

Should the report of the Committee be agreed upon the Representatives are thus distributed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: New Hampshire, 2; Maine, 5; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississipi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 18; Missouri, 12; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8, California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Nebraska, 1. The whole number of electorial votes will be 354, of which 178 will be necessary for a choice. New York will, in the next decade, as she has since 1813, have the largest number of Representatives. Up to 1813 Virginia was the leading State and Pennsylvania next. Now, Virginia, including West Virginia, has only as many members as the State of Missouri, which was not admitted into the Union until 1820. Ohio, under her different apportionments, has had the following number of members assigned her: First, 6; second, 14; third, 19; fourth, 21; fifth, 21; sixth, 18.

THE REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONER WILSON.

The announcement has been made that President GRANT has removed Commissioner WILSON of the Land Office, and that it is probable that he will avail himself of the provision of the Tenure-of Office law to test the Presisent's right to make the removal. It is very doubtful, however, whether he will reap any advantage therefrom.

We have been told all along that the grounds for removal would be that the President was "suspicious" of the Commissioner of Public Lands. The nature of his suspicions have not yet definitely transpired, but from what we can gather from our Washington dispatches, the President and his frends have been arranging things with a view of throwing obloquy upon the late Secretary of the Interior, General Cox, and thereby palliate his summary dismissal.

We are promised some astonishing disclosures in connection with the patent of the new Idria Company, and facts going to show that the President prevented a vast amount of corruption by interfering in the matter. All this can be easily accounted for, when we reflect that facts already developed in the MCGARRAHAN claim prove almost absolutely that the President had some sort of a connection with the scheme, if not for his own immediate benefit, at least for some of his family, who seem to think that his elevation to the Presidency was the signal for them to quarter themselves upon the government and grow rich at the expense of the public purse and national honesty.

The temper of President GRANT is not to be mistaken in such matters. He is for himself almost exclusively, and has no hesitancy about sacrificing any one to advance his own interests or prevent the exposure of any of his doubtful undertakings. Consequently he will not hesitate a single moment to sacrifice—if he can—the reputation of both General COX and Commissioner WILSON, if he thinks that it will have the effect of making his action against Civil Service Reform appear in a better light. He and his agents have been engaged assiduously since the removal of the Secretary of the Interior, and they no doubt have a well woven web of sophistry prepared in which they hope to entangle him.

THE Nashville *Union* intimates an explanation of Gov. GEARY's views on the "heathen Chinee" and the employment of military at elections, which is that he is to be presented for President by the National Labor Union. JOHN W. has too much lead in his legs to run well, and we would advise the Labor Union League to look about for somebody else. Since GRANT has been made President every wooden head in the country thinks he ought to be at least a candidate.

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

The New York papers say that on Monday last beef was lower in that city than it had been for seven years. Since 1863 there has been a scarcity of beef in that market owing to the demand created by the army in the field during a part of the time, and latterly in consequence of the derangments attendant upon the war in the grazing and stock raising regions.

Matters, however, are rapidly approaching an adjustment, and beef is becoming more plenty in consequence, and should naturally be furnished to the consumer at cheaper rates. The presence of large quantities of poultry and game shipped from the West also had its effect upon the meat market, and contributed toward a lowering of the prices. The New York butchers have already lowered the price of meat, and still further reductions are contemplated. This will not only prove a wise course for the butchers, but will be quite important to consumers.

The *World* says that the butchers only pay eleven cents for sides including the offal, and can well afford to sell the best roasting peices for eighteen cents per pound. If this can be done in New York, what ought to be done in Pittsburgh? Here our butchers do not pay more than seven and a half cents and charge twenty-five for the best roasts. Such prices are unreasonable to the last degree. While the original producer of live stock is compelled to take a reasonable price for his property, the consumer is compelled to pay more than treble the original cost for his meat.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.

This gentleman, who some eight months ago absconded with a large sum of the public funds from New York, is now living in ease in Montevideo, with none to molest him or make him afraid. There is no sort of doubt but he was allowed to escape for fear that he would "peach" upon several other officials in high standing, who have had their hands in the public crib. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "we insisted on his pursuit and apprehension by his fellow officials, and taunted them with the assurance that the public could and would put but one construction on their allowing this rascal to escape, namely, that he knew so much of their doings that they dared not offend him lest he should expose them as no better than himself. They pocketed the challenge, and let their erring brother depart in peace. Now the *Standard*, the special organ of the Administration and the Custom House in New York, admits that this was the reason of BAILEY's escape, that the other officials were afraid if arrested he would peach upon them. It writes, as follows, a glowing description of BAILEY in office."

> Living in a cloud of suspicions and surrounded by a brood of spies; anxious to make one half the world contribute to his advancement, and put the other half in the State Prison; working eighteen hours a day, all nerve, fire, life, motion, determination, thoroughly without heart or conscience; dreaming of the Secretaryship of the Treasury; a sort of cross between Vidocq and Jack Sheppard, tinctured with Napoleon, a strange, odd, terrible man, such as we scarcely hope again to see—what a bitter, corroding, chafing time he must have in damp Montevideo, and what a trouble he must find life to be!
>
> We never could thoroughly understand why Bailey was permitted to fly, nor why his flight closed up all traces of his crimes. How suddenly the "Bailey Ring" dissolved! And yet every member of it seemed to become rich, while he alone is the exile and the felon. It was something we never understood, nor can we comprehend it now. If Bailey was a felon, what of his dozen associates? Why have we never heard how much money he stole, the exact amount of his defalcation? Mr. Dutcher, a hard-working, earnest man, and not easily deceived, must have some knowledge of his misdeeds. Did he ever make any report on the subject, and if he did, where is it? Mr. Tracy, his legal adviser, his associate in the Fullerton prosecution—or, as we should say, persecution—a keen, able man, versed in law, certainly he could assist justice in punishing somebody. So far as we know, Mr. Tracy has never said anything in explanation of what he knew of Bailey. The ex-Collector has become a phantom. There are strange suspicions that he was permitted to fly, because if he had been taken and really punished, many would have fallen with him. The world believes he was a man the Government was afraid to prosecute. So the Government condoned his crimes, and permitted him to drift to Montevideo. His victims have only gained higher honors from the persecutions he inflicted.

SENATOR SCHURZ, of Missouri, is destined to take a high position among the statesmen of the day. His speech upon his entrance into the Senate electrified that body and satisfied the country that he was a man of mark. His more recent effort on the San Domingo job, exhibits great familiarity with his subject and throughness in American and European politics. The *World* commenting editorially upon this speech remarks:

> The most striking part of Mr Schurz's speech is that in which he asserts the unfitness of tropical peoples for republican institutions. He certainly has history on his side, and perhaps ethnology and philosophy. The enervating effect of the torrid zone is undeniable; and the ease with which people can subsist in indolence in a climate where they need little shelter, clothing, fuel, or animal food, and where fruits are produced in spontaneous abundance, takes away the motives for that exertion to which they are indisposed by oppressive, relaxing heat. Certain it is that, in their long career of independence, republican institutions have had no success in Dominica; and if it is to be governed from Washington as a satrapy and reconstructed every few years, we have already had quite enough of that kind of government. It is repugnant to the whole spirit of our institutions. We want no States which are incapable of self-government, and which by furnishing constant pretexts for Federal interference, will perpetuate the practice of overruling local freedom by central constraint. Turbulent and anarchical dependencies, like San Domingo, would furnish a pretext, and even a necessity, for a large standing army; which, in the hands of an unscrupulous President, could be turned against any State which opposed his will. Such disorderly dependencies would nourish the habit, and supply the means, of subduing States into abject submission to Federal arrogance and dictation, and would, in the end, utterly subvert our free institutions. Let us make the best of our Southern blacks; but no more negroes! No annexation of communities incapable of self-government! Texas was a successful republican State, settled by American emigrants; our other acquisitions have consisted of vacant territory fit for settlement by our own people. The annexation of San Domingo would be a complete innovation upon our whole previous policy, and an innovation fraught with the utmost danger to local freedom.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature says the *Herald* proposing to place it out of the power of life insurance companies to make any objection to the payments of policies on the ground of misrepresentation in the sanitary condition of the insured after three annual premiums shall have been paid. The justice of such a measure must strike everybody as entirely evident. If the companies continue from year to year to receive the premiums of the insured it is eminently proper that when the widow or other beneficiary shall come to claim the amount of the policy there shall be no charge of forfeiture because of matters which should have been the subject of investigation at an earlier time. The bill allows a sufficiently wide margin—the period of three annual premiums—and should pass.

This is eminently proper, and we hope our Legislature will take the matter into consideration. As it is it too frequently happens, that agents to secure a heavy commission insure without exercising proper caution, after the payment of premiums during the life of the insured the heirs are deprived of any payment may be on the ground of misrepresentation of his sanitary condition.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Despite all the fine sayings of theorists about the natural equality of the white and negro races, we find a practical contradiction almost every day to their propositions, and that, too, from men who do not act in a partisan sense.

Wherever public assemblies meet together, the question comes up, and meets almost, if not quite universally with the same settlement, the negro getting the most emphatically worsted where the assemblage it the most completely non-partisan.

We had an exemplification of this in our own city last week, during which a Congress of the Bricklayer's National Union was in session. The question of admitting negroes came up, as might have been expected, and was disposed of by a large majority in the following manner:

> *Resolved*, By the National Union in Convention assembled, that the question of admitting the negro bricklayers into the jurisdiction of the National Union be referred to the local Unions for their final action, and the delegates for 1872 be empowered to act.

The negro is thus passed from the local to the National Unions, and from the National back to the local. The animus of all this is very plain to be seen by any man who chooses to see it, and shows that the white race will not agree to accept the negroes as their social and political equals. This labor union does not propose to oppress the negro or deprive him of any of his legal or natural rights, but it clearly and explicitly informs him that he is to keep within his own sphere, and not obtrude himself upon the society of white people.

Whether this is right or wrong, it is a fact that cannot be got around with fine theories or the denunciation of the "infernal spirit of caste," in which hair-brained noodles, male and female, periodically indulge.

The negro is a negro and the white man considers him his inferior, and that tells the whole story. Demagogues and fools may enact laws to compel an equality between the two races, if they choose, but they will be ropes of sand. The objections to the negro is to the whole race on the score of inferiority. A white man objects to his children marrying or associating with negroes, not upon the score that they are immoral or depraved, but becauss they are *negroes*, and his objection is to the whole race, it matters not how high a claim they may have to moral rectitude. He may object to the individual in his own race but that is all.

Why men of sense do not recognize this fact we are at a loss to determine, or if they do recognize it, why they do not admit it, is certainly very strange. The action of the Bricklayer's Union in Pittsburgh, is only the repetition of the deliberative action of every non-partisan body the whole country over. Whenever some hot headed member attempts to procure a recognition of the doctrine of negro equality, the proposition is uniformally voted down. The acts of such bodies are not open to the charge of partisanism, and may be taken as the clear est and most reliable expression of th popular feeling on the subject. The are composed of individuals selected fro the masses without any regard to the party affiliations, and are men who do n seek after office or political prefermen but the individval interests of the class with whom they associate and with who they are united by the bond of a comm occupation.

If the Radical managers choose to ava themselves of the expressod feeling the masses, as developed in the vario non-partisan Labor Congresses that a nually assemble, and before whom th question is thrust in one way or anothe we think that they would measurab cease their senseless clamor about t dogma of negro equality.

As the friends of this distinguish citizen, as well as the public general are interested in his health, we qu the following in regard Chief Justi CHASE from a letter on p vate business, written by a frie in New York, on the 4th inst: "I visi Chief Justice CHASE yesterday, and fou him much better than I expected. H quite worn and broken in face, but mov about earily, and converses with his us ease and grace. His wit is as lively ever, and his judgement as clear. I thi we all should feel quite glad of this, Mr. CHASE, with all his foibles, is still, I think, the greatest man we have day."

THE directors of a Georgia railr company were lately notified by s carpet-bag members of the Legislat of that State that unless free passes o their line were sent forthwith, "unfrien legislation would be enacted against the The result of this pleasing hint is stated, but the carpet-baggers evide mean to make the best of their positio while it lasts.

IF community sufferings banish po cal differences, as we have been told t do, why not send some of the politic who have kept up a bloodless warfare this country for years, as Commissio to San Domingo. On short rations, am the heathens, and uneasy about t future identity, they will probably bec as indifferent to former expressed opin as the Islanders are to clothes.

CLARK MILLS threatens to inflict u the country another of his monstrositie the shape of a monument to ABRA LINCOLN. It is described as "a fea pyramid of grotesque figures surmou by a colossal statue of poor Mr. LINCO all cast in bronze from Rebel can This hideous work is to be forced Congress by all the power of the lobby to be paid for, if the plan succeeds, the public treasury.

GENERAL BUTLER said in a spe some time ago: "If I were a Cape fisherman, and anybody interfered my rights, I would fight." Do you pose he would do that fighting wit Dutch Gap canal or a Fort Codfi powder boat?

HON. THOMAS EWING is about to lish, in the Springfield (Ohio) *Adver* a series of letters embodying his recc tions of many distinguished citizens figured prominently in the past ge tion.

BRISTOL, a town which is part Tennessee, and partly in Vir has one representative in Legislature at Nashville and anoth Richmond.

THE Radical party has become so solute that nobody should be surprise its speedy dissolution.

Low Rates for Transportatio

The following paragraph appears i address of President Garrett, of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which presented to the meeting of the Direc on Wednesday last:

> Our system of absolute independ and refusal to join in combination trunk lines of low, and to the gre practicable extent, uniform rates of t portation, and the simple and econo policy of giving to the public low without intervention of middle men the varied vampire interests that fastened upon many of the railways o country, are producing a most satisfa fruition. Under this system public c dence has steadily strengthened, an business of the road and the city is constantly augmented. Whilst, how our railway connections, with the interests now so closely associated identified with Baltimore, are accom ing so much prosperity and promi much in the future—especially whe soon to embrace the great line from burgh to Cumberland—the title of w is expected to be changed, in vi its close identification with the ests of the cities named, to that o "Pittsburgh, Washington and Balti railroad," there are lines connected Baltimore which exhibit no symp with her interests, and the contro which is frequently exercised with sev and antagonism to those interests. to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and timore and the Camden and Amboy ways. Complaints have frequently a against the former for an utter disre in the arrangement of their time-t with their branch roads, of the inte and wishes of the merchants of Baltim An illustration of the severe exact which these lines deem it proper to upon the trade of this city is show their recent course in reference to the on freight between Baltimore and York. Whilst, when the canal is rates vary from ten to fifteen cent 100 pounds, and the highest rate cha by the railroad for heavy goods in quantities has been until recently twe five cents per 100 pounds, the Baltim Copper Company and other large con in this city have been compelled to recently, when those roads determ that they could not be affected by co tition, fifty cents per 100 pounds.

THE POSTMAN OF THE AIR.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Home to the quiet belfry,
On, haste thee, faithful dove;
Carry thy message safely,
Brief words of war or love.

Over the vineyard waste,
Over the smoking town,
Over the army's glitter,
Over the tarnished crown.

O'er the beleaguered city
Lower thy dusky breast,
Until its gold is shadow,
Its beating turmoil, rest.

Under thy weary pinion
Comfort and courage waft;
God guide thee, gentle postman,
Within the guarded gate.

Keep the through airy perils—
From falcon swift and sure,
From cruel beating tempest,
From fowler's cunning lure.

Go tell the gallant soldier
Where lies the waiting foe,
Where flaunts the hostile banner,
Where ambush crouches low.

Bring from the bandished mother
A blessing for her son;
And from the bride, remembrance
To the beloved one.

Thus spite of man's invention,
"sought out" through ages past,
To thee, frail postal angel,
He comes for help at last.

Back to the gentle story
Of homesick birds afar,
So peace belies her emblem
Beneath the cloud of war.

HOLLY TIME.

The wood is barren as the wold,
The leaves have rusted long ago,
The flowers have perished of the cold—
Not even the hot marigold
Offers her bosom to the snow
In holly time.

The winds rend out the empty nest,
The robin shivers in his song,
There is no warmth in nature's breast;
Faint gleams of brightness at the best,
The glory of the year prolong
In holly time.

Yet sweet are days when skies are blue
And cheeks are redden on the wall,
When blossoms, fed with sun and dew,
Their beauty silently renew,
Yea, sweeter, more desired of all
Is holly time.

For now, as if the Incarnate Word
Walked it again the sterile earth,
Remembering the glad things heard
Of angels, to its heart is stirred
With promptings of renewing birth
This holly time.

Joy in life's pulses throbs and burns,
The hours, star crested, sweep along,
Shedding delight from brimming urns,
Youth to the heart of age returns,
And fans the ashen brands of song
At holly time.

The sacred hearths whence yule-flames rise
Are altars, whereon, each apart,
The households offer sacrifice
Out of the tender sanctities
And superstitions of the heart
This holly time.

Thus do celestial glimpses bless
The stricken world, as though its woes,
Its sins, its sorrows, fathomless,
Had ending, and the wilderness
Began to blossom like a rose
In holly time.

I WISH HE WOULD DECIDE.

I wish he would decide, mamma,
I wish he would decide;
I've been a bride's maid twenty times—
When shall I be a bride?
My cousin Annie, my sister Fan,
The nuptial knot have tied;
Yet come what will, I'm single still,—
I wish he would decide.

He takes me to the play, mamma,
He brings me pretty books,
He woos me with his eyes, mamma,
Such speechless things he looks?
Where'er I roam—abroad, at home—
He lingers by my side;
Yet come what will, I'm single still—
I wish he would decide.

I throw out many hints, mamma,
I speak of other beaux,
I talk about domestic life,
And sing, "they don't propose;"
But ah! how vain my blandishments,
His wavering heart to guide,
Do what I will, I'm single still—
I wish he would decide!

The Cave of Adullam.

[From All the Year Round.]

At last we are scrambling on foot down the steep circuitous path which leads to the entrance of Adullam. The swords brought, Alee leaves our Bethlehemite, with many threats and pointings to the pistols, in charge of the horses, and we clamber along the narrow ledge leading to the mouth of the cave. It is infinitely difficult and rugged, and consists of a tortuous path a few inches wide which twines along a jagged precipice five hundred feet high, on the other parts of which there is not footing for a wild goat. It is dizzy work, but we keep our eyes on the wall-like rock which stretches above us, avoid looking into the chasm below, and move slowly onwards, continually using both hands and feet.

A huge rock of stone has fallen across the broken pathway close to the entrance to the cave. We clamber over it—not without the sort of help the Arabs give strangers at the Pyramids and which consists of butting you from behind, while half dislocating your shoulders by tugs in front—and are at the opening to a small grotto, which leads to a natural winding gallery some thirty feet long. We pant and squeeze through these, doffing most of our clothing, on Alee's advice, and find ourselves at last in a noble natural chamber one hundred and twenty feet, long, and from thirty to forty-five feet wide.

This is the Cave of Adullam. The candles we have brought with us are attached to the walls, and the arches and stalactites of the lofty roof are seen through the darkness, irregular and dim. There is ample space here and in the recesses round for several hundred men; and when we consider its all but impossible approach, the ease with which it could be defended from the attack of what would be an overwhelming force elsewhere, its comparative nearness to Bethlehem, and weigh the evidence for and against the accuracy of the site, we come unanimously to the conclusion that tradition is in this instance right. Here it must have been that David longed for "the water of the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate," when the vilage was garrisoned by the Philistines; and along this cleft in the rock the three "mighty men" came after they had broken through the enemy's lines, obtained the coveted water, and were bringing it in triumph to their chief. There are several narrow passages branching out of the great cave, one of which runs for forty yards, and takes the explorer to a pit ten feet deep, into which he must drop, and there creep on all-fours, and finally crawl seventy yards more, when he reaches another immense natural chamber. This is the end of the cave, so far as European travelers know, though the Arabs insist that subterranean passages extend from it for miles, even to Tekoa and Hebron. When we emerge into the blessed sunlight again, dusty, heated and out of breath, Alee spreads his snow white cloth and produces lunch. The Bedouins watch us from a distance, and we eat, drink and smoke in a small cleft in the hill which overlooks the Wady and the terrible defile between Adullam and the outer world.

A HASTY MARRIAGE.

A Bit of Romance.

Galesburg, Ind., has indeed become a city of romance. Only a few weeks since a young lady of high social position eloped with a young devotee of Vulcan. Scarcely has the excitement of the affair abated, when another romance of a somewhat similar character, discomposes the gravity of the "upper ten." Kate —— is a young woman of intellectual endowments, whose beauty, grace and wit have made her the belle of the circles in which she moved. Her father, an influential business man, and her mother, noted for pious and charitable deeds. But alas! adversity comes alike to all, in some way or the other.

While the fond parents are congratulating themselves upon possessing so lovely and attractive a daughter, Cupid, with his envenomed dart, has been at work. The god of love makes his intent good through means of a certain nice young man—a mechanic—of the beautiful Kate's acquaintance. Not long since the fair girl took a stroll on the principal thoroughfare of the city, and while viewing the sights was accosted by the above-mentioned nice young man, who invited her to take a drive with him. Nothing loth, the lively belle accepted the proposal, and the two were soon merrily whirling away in the direction of Knoxville.

Suddenly the nice young man, maddened by the sting of Cupid's shaft, asked his fair companion to have him, for better or for worse, and begged her to proceed with him at once to a parson's, and put him (the nice young man) out of misery. The young lady, out of pity for the lad's feelings, consented, and that evening brought the fair creature to her father's house a married woman. It is useless to attempt to describe the feelings of the parents. The young couple say they are happy, and the "old folks" are coming to terms. The next scene will probably reveal the young couple on their knees receiving the blessings of the "stern parents."

Fashion Notes.

Tassel fringes are coming into vogue, but should be used sparingly.

Bridal vails require three widths of tulle and should be two yards long.

The Newton casaque is the latest and most graceful design of the season for a velvet cloak.

White and pearl-colored satin and silk trimmings are still used on black silk dresses.

Patent elastic sponge is a popular material for making sofa-cushions, and for other upholstery purposes.

A Whelan hat is now considered the most elegant chapeau for gentlemen who affect the ultra fashionable.

Cylindric watteau pendants are used as ornaments at the ends and in the center of satin and velvet lambrequins.

Very handsome American silks are now in the market. They are Manufactured in Hoboken, at Hartfert Conn., and Peterson, New Jersey.

The handsomest dress seen this winter was composed of equal parts of olive green velvet and Nile green gros grain silk.

Of the many styles of ladies' hats worn this winter, the togue, gipsey, Charles II and Scotch bonnet are the most fashionable.

Two new colors have been introduced in upholstery satins and damasks—*ponceau*, a new shade of red, an *paon vert*, or peacock green.

Bonnets are not trimmed so much with lace as last season. Ribbons with fringed ends and crimped fringe are substituted, and have a more softening effect.

Silk evening dresses are now trimmed with several flounces of frayed silk, each flounce headed with frayed ruching. The effect is very soft and graceful.

Bridal wreathes are no longer worn round. They are now crescent shaped, or clustered in front, with a trailing cordon over the chatlaine braids of hair in the back.

Court trains are very fashionable for bridal dress. They are always three yards long, and untrimmed on one side, to admit being raised on the arm when dancing or promenading.

Fashionable Soul-Saving.

We often wonder, says a writer in the Richmond Whig, where the *poor* go to church. When our blessed Lord delivered that matchless address on the "Mount," we cannot conceive of the possibility of there being any charge. Those precious utterances—"Blessed are the poor in spirit;" "Blessed are the poor in heart;" "Blessed are the peace-makers"—flowed from those divine lips free as the bounteous air, lavish as the all-pervading light. And so we can imagine the proto-martyr Stephen proclaiming, not only before the Sanhedrim, but to all the people of Jerusalem, without money and without price, "Howbeit the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands." There would be something shocking to our ideas of the loftiness and elevation maintained by the early missionaries of the cross to associate with their preaching such a thing as "reserved seats" or "a dress circle."

And yet we have these things in our modern churches. There are particular churches which are recognized as "fashionable." There is no need there to apprehend anything that will shock the most thoroughbred persons. People are expected to be well—if not elegantly dressed. The latest bonnets—the most dazzling silks—select them as the fittest theatre for their exhibition. Of course these privileges have to be paid for. The "best people" are to be found in a certain portion of the church. People who have large families and small incomes get pews near the door and to the right and left of the side isles. People who have no incomes—they sit in the gallery—or, most likely, stay at home. It is positively an expensive thing to hear the gospel in our towns.

It is a matter of some surprise to us that some of the more attractive city churches do not set the example of charging an admission fee—say a dollar a head. People who have money are, we take it, just as willing to spend it at church as at the theatre, for the same entertainment. It would at all events be a good idea to combine the two features of rented pews and the sale of tickets for single performances. Strangers (with money of course) often want to go to church, and do not wish to intrude into a private box—and such are perfectly willing to pay seventy-five cents or $1 to hear good music and see the *elite* of the city.

There is another recommendation we would make to the church, which is this: We would recommend to them to build a number of free churches in the plain quarters of every considerable town for the use of the masses of the people. There are plenty of people with souls to be saved who never have a chance under the present system. They have nowhere to sit, or if they have, they have no fine clothes. They are not willing when they go to church to be reminded that they belong to the poor people. The church is no place for distinction of classes. It is a dead level.

Vinnie Ream Can Sculp—Bishop Domenec's Translation of a Notice of the Young Artist.

The Washington Star contains a lengthy account of the young American artist and her success. In speaking of her Roman experience it says:

CARDINAL ANTONELLI

also paid the young artist the compliment of giving her general sittings for a bust, a favor he had refused in all other cases, as he is notably exclusive. His consent, also, was given in the shape of a compliment to our nation, as a courtesy to a daughter, as he said, of our great country, who came to Rome with a government commission. The Reams, by special invitation of the Cardinal, spent several afternoons at the Vatican, and while there had the opportunity of inspecting his magnificent private museum, perhaps the most interesting collection of things rare and beautiful extant. As a souvenir he gave Miss Ream a superb medallion locket, having a head of Christ carved in stone cameo, set in Etruscan gold and with Roman enamel. The genius, vivacity and child like frankness of the American sculptor-girl seem to have impressed the famous Cardinal greatly, and he wrote to her before she left Rome, encouraging her in her art career, commending her for her noble devotion to her parents, and giving her his benediction. Antonelli, who had borne the cares of state in Rome for so many years with singular ability, and who was made Cardinal shortly before the succession of Pope Pius IX, is now stoop-shouldered, thin, and sallow, but is brilliant of eye and most graceful and fascinating in manner.

IN ROME

Miss Ream was received most cordially by her artist colleagues and others—by Randolph, Rogers, Buchanan, Read, Healy, Rhinehart, Ives, Mozier, Story, Tilton, Miss Hosmer, Miss Stebbins, and by the Italian artists Rosetti, Tadolini, Ansigilioni, etc.

OPINION OF THE ARTISTS.

Healy's studio was in the house adjoining hers, and he and Story were among her best friends and most judicious advisers in the execution of the work, in which they took great interest. Story, who employs some twenty-five men in the mechanical work of putting his models into marble, selected the workmen for her statue, and by his advice she made some slight alterations in the drapery over one arm of her model, in which change Healy concurred. Story then said that he would stake his reputation on the statue. Healy, who has painted the best portrait executed of Abraham Lincoln, also wrote Miss Ream a letter after the statue was completed, in which he says: "I tender you my sincere congratulations on the admirable likeness you have obtained in your statue of President Lincoln. It represents the very manner of our noble patriot martyr, and will, I feel sure, give great satisfaction to our people when placed in the Capitol. Your tender care of your father and mother has touched me greatly," &c.

After she had secured a room and mounted her model in it Miss Ream gave a reception, and her studio was crowded for two or three days by the artist fraternity in Rome and by the leading people there; and the admiration and sympathy of the people for the courageous young American artist was exhibited by the daily contributions of the choicest flowers for the decoration of her studio.

THE ART JOURNAL OF ROME ON THE REAM LINCOLN.

The art journal of Rome *Buonarotti*, which is noted for the severity of its judgments, and which rarely condescends to notice an American artist, makes the following mention of Miss Ream's Lincoln, which was translated from the Italian of that paper by Bishop Domenec of Pittsburg, who was at the Ecumenical Council.

"A semi-colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, made of plaster, from the model executed in clay by a young lady artist, was on exhibition a few days ago in the studio, No. 45 Via de San Bastile. The name of the artist is Miss Vinnie Ream, who received from the government of the United States the commission of making that statue over many competitors. She has most justly perceived how a monumental statue of President Lincoln should be represented, so that the living to whom he was known might see in the expression and character of the deceased, and posterity might form a just idea of the man who held his high office in times very grave and difficult, and who, while he was engaged in carrying on the greatest act of reparation to humanity, fell a victim to a blind fanaticism. Therefore, Lincoln is represented serious, calm, melancholy, standing erect, dressed in the costume of the times, yet rendered artistically, as far as possible to be done by the combination of the folds, naturally formed by the movement of the person, and enriched by the gracefully falling cloak, which nearly covers the whole back part of the figure. He holds in his right hand a paper, in the form of a papyrus, on whose folds can be read words referring to the abolition of slavery. He looks at the document, and one can almost read his intention to consign to that solemn act his future fame and immortality, being sure of the judgement which the nation would put upon him—that he deserved well of his country, for he sacrificed his life to the duty of that office and of that mission which was intrusted to him. Congress passed a bill that his statue in marble should be placed in the large hall of the Capitol at Washington, which is the seat of government of the American nation.

A brilliant career in art attends Miss Vinnie Ream, who, so young, has produced the great work we have described. But another occasion so favorable may not return to the fair artist to transmit to posterity her name, where, associated with the name of Lincoln, and to the great act of the emancipation of slavery, her work will be placed in the Capitol of Washington."

Match Against Time.

Mr. John Hunter, of Westchester county, New York, has laid Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, $1,000 to $2,500 that he will produce a horse that will run one mile in one minute and forty-one seconds over the Saratoga Course, at the next summer meeting, carrying weight for age. The best official mile time on record is that made by General Duke, now Judge Curtis, at the last July meeting at Saratoga. He ran a mile, carrying 114 pounds, full weight, in 1:43¼. Fanny Ludlow, the year previous, ran a mile and a furlong in 1:56, equal to 1:43 1-9 for a mile, and Hegira ran the fastest two miles on record at New Orleans, November 23d, 1850, carrying a catch weight, in 3:34¼, running the first mile in 1:42½. The proposed match against time, therefore, will create as much interest in racing circles as did the memorable match in which Kentucky, then in Mr. Hunter's stable, was backed, at four years old, for $10,000, to run four miles in seven minutes and twenty seconds at Jerome Park, carrying 120 pounds. He ran the first two miles in 3:36, the first three in 5:29, and the four miles in 7:31¾. Lecompte did his four miles in 7:26, carrying 100 pounds; Lexington in 7:23½, and, with a running start, in 7:19¾, most extraordinary time.

The Cattle Disease.

Housekeepers in New England begin to exhibit some interest in the question whether the milk and beef which come into their kitchens is likely to be injuriously affected by the prevalent cattle disease. On this subject the Boston Advertiser remarks:

With regard to the effects of the disease upon the milk and the flesh of animals, authorities differ. Fever of a not dangerous character has been traced in England to the use of milk from affected cows, and pigs and other animals have been known to catch the disease from drinking such milk. We observe that the cattle commissioners of this State take the the same view of the poisonous character of the milk of diseased animals. On the other hand, the milkmen in some parts of London gave the milk to their own children, and mixed it with that served to their customers without any evil consequences following. It seems to have been assumed in England that the meat of animals slaughtered while affected was injurious, but very few cases of a violation of the law came to light, and we cannot find that any experiments were made. As the disease is not frequently fatal, there is no necessity for slaughtering animals to save their meat, even for those who would be inclined to adopt such a course:

The following is a news item in another part of the same paper.

The cattle disease is spreading rapidly in the vicinity of Newburyport, and is very prevalent at Westport. At Hinghem seventy head of cattle are affected, and the milk of a diseased cow which was given to a dog proved fatal to him. A few days ago a Newbury farmer visited the sick herd of a neighbor, and within a week three of his own cows were affected, the theory being that the disease was carried in his clothes, as his own cows had not been out of his barnyard. Indeed, it is so contagious that oxen have become diseased by standing in a frame at a blacksmith shop where others infected had been shod before the disorder and made its appearance; and hogs have caught it by stepping in the excrement of infected cattle.

Mow They Dress.

Mrs. President Grant had a reception at the White House, Washington, Tuesday, which was attended by a brilliant company. The following were some of the costumes:

Mrs. Grant was attired in a dove-colored silk, sprinkled profusely with clusters of flowers slightly raised, with a single flounce of point lace, and an etching of illusion in front, where the dress was cut half square. Her hair was simply braided with a jewelled Brazilian fly resting slightly in front; a gold chain around the neck, made of massive links, suspended an open locket enclosing a miniature portrait of the President in uniform; her collar was fastened by a breastpin of diamonds; other than this she wore no ornaments. Mrs. Fish wore a pearl-colored silken train, with an overdress and flounces of lace. The rich color of her dress made a decidedly effective contrast with the crimson flowers that were scattered in her hair. She wore in the way of ornaments, a massive diamond cross pendant to a gold chain. Mrs. Dent wore a straw-colored silk, with full overdress of black lace, coral breastpin and ear-rings. Mrs. General Porter appeared in a blue silk, trimmed with crimson ribbons. Her hair was interwoven with crimson ribbons. Late in the afternoon Mrs. Cole, of New York, a particular friend of Mrs. Grant, joined her suite. Her costume was a crimson silk, flounced with black lace, that looked more like a gossamer web than the work of mortal hands. Mrs. Colfax appeared in a walking costume of black velvet and silk, with a profusion of lace trimmings. Miss Slack, of New Jersey, a petite blonde, attracted attention by her personal attractions and the richness of her dress. Lady Thornton followed the usual custom in the matter of dress by appearing in afternoon costume. Miss Minnie Sherman wore a black velvet walking dress profusely trimmed with lace.

College Scenes.

If our college walls had eyes and ears, says a writer in the Beloit College Monthly, they would laugh till she plaster rattled at some of the events which they would witness. For instance:

Scene First.—Students' room; late at night; four students seated round a table, pieces of pasteboard in their hands. A light, stealthy step is heard upon the stairway; then nearer, in the hall; Oh, horror! "It is the Faculty, the Faculty" is the thought of each culprit, as he looks about in vain for some way of escape. The dreaded footstep approaches the door; instantly the "pasteboards" disappear in the pockets of their owners, like hash down the throat of a hungry "*dubbite*." "Ye Students" also disappear; one under the bed, another in the closet, while the third, casting one wild despairing look in every direction and seeing no place of refuge, suddenly clutches a book and fixes his eyes sternly upon its pages. There is a moment of awful anxiety. "We will be c-come," Nothing is heard save the chattering of teeth from the closet. Then there comes the dreaded knock. With a mighty effort, Student No. 4 summons all his courage and goes to the door; with trembling hand he turns the knob, and discovers—Student No. 5, a freshman who has come to borrow "authority" on Greek prose. Freshman enters, smiling loudly at the success of his scare, as shown by the guilty looks of Nos. 3 and 4. Dusty figure emerges from under the bed, another from the closet. Mutual recognition. A hearty laugh. Freshman departs with his "authority." The game is resumed.

Scene Second.—Place the same. The following evening. First Student thinks he hears some one coming; guesses it is ——, trying to scare them again. Second Student knows it is, recognizes his footstep. Third Student proposes that they "fix" him; thinks a pail of cold water would be about right. Fourth Student thinks "that is high." A suppressed murmur of applause. First Student, a freshman, seizes a pail of cold water; feels its temperature; grins savagely. A knock, freshman approaches the door with stealthy steps; again feels the temperature of the water, with grim satisfaction. Steps up into a chair and raises the window above the door; elevates the pail, and, with a yell of exultation, dashes the contents out of the window. Opens the door and beholds the drenched, dripping, shivering person of his astonished and somewhat indignant washer woman!

—A London baker has his bill heads printed upon paper of three different colors—red, green and white. The object is to avoid giving instruction to the man who delivers the bread, flour, &c., to the customers. To prevent mistakes, when the bill was made out upon a red paper it denoted "caution," as the customer was to get the money if he could; if on white, it was safe to leave any quantity.

VARIETIES.

—There are 1,357,657 men in the Russian army.

—The Pennsylvania canal is to be deepened two feet.

—Judges of Indiana courts hold "divorce matinees" occasionally;

—It is proposed to start a plate glass insurance company in Indianapolis.

—New Haven, Connecticut, has nine citizens who are over 90 years of age.

—In Memphis coal is sold by the barrel. The ruling price just now is $1 65.

—Seven persons died in Maine last year who were more than a century old.

—The astronomers have been out foraging again, and have caught a new comet.

—Four female physicians have their signs out at South Bend, Indiana.

—Ice should be cheap this summer with the large amount stored this season.

—A Portland man sues a barber for ten thousand dollars damages for cutting off his moustache.

—Missouri desires such legislation as will allure to that State an immigration of skilled labor.

—The London directory for the present year fills twenty-eight hundred and sixty pages.

—The Canadian fisheries are estimated at fifty millions a year, employing in their prosecution eighty thousand men.

—All the islands in Lake Erie are now reached with teams, the ice being very thick and perfectly safe.

—The "January thaw" on the lakes was of brief duration and succeeded by delightful winter weather.

—Toledo Blade says there is fast driving now on the river, to the great joy of pedestrians on the streets.

—Baltimore sold $11,500,000 worth of boots and shoes last year and asks Lynn what she thinks of that,

—Forty convicts escaped from the Battle Creek, Tennessee, coal mines recently, eight of whom are still at large.

—Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, is in such delicate health that his friends feel alarmed about it.

—An old veteran of Talbot county, Georgia, ninety-six years old, rode several miles on the day of the election to vote.

—In the five largest libraries of Paris are contained one million four hundred and fifty thousand volumes and eighty-seven MSS.

—The drouth has compelled the Troy, N. Y., iron mills to stop work. Nearly 2,500 men are thus thrown out of employment.

—In New York, the taxation is in the proportion of $20 38 for each one of the population; in Boston, it is $23 41 per head.

—Three hundred women of Ohio have sent General Garfield for presentation to Congress, a remonstrance against woman suffrage.

—Baez, of San Domingo, is about 50 years of age, and has one-sixteenth negro and the same amount of Indian blood in his veins.

—Two negroes of Milwaukee are going to sue the proprietor of a billiard saloon in that city, because he refused to allow them to play in his house.

—A large number of clerks and salesmen are said to have been thrown out of employment in New York at the beginning of the New Year.

—In chasing his hat, which the wind had blown off, John Hayes broke through the ice at New Haven, on Sunday, and was drowned.

—Of 140 applicants for admission to West Point, over fifty failed on examination in the "four ground rules of arithmetic," and in the simplest order of spelling.

—A correspondent has found out to a dead certainty that the President lets his family ride to church, but in rain or storm, or snow or blow, goes and comes afoot himself

—The correspondent of a religious paper expresses the opinion that the innumerable water-courses and lakes of Maine indicate that God designed that State for the Baptists.

—Boston people have to use their milk as soon as it comes from the wagon, for if they let it stand and settle, the top is water and the bottom flour. Can nothing be done to stop this fraud on the part of Boston cows?

—Peat is found in inexhaustible quantities in the marshes of Hancock county, Mississippi. As a fuel it is cleaner than coal, and is easily kindled with paper. It leaves about five per cent. of ashes, but no cinders or clinkers.

MEDICAL.

IS CONSUMPTION CURABLE?

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE,
167
LIBERTY STREET.

We have maintained with a strong belief, for a great many years, that Consumption of the Lungs is a curable disease. Acting under this belief, we have given it especial care, and have had occasion to examine it in a variety of forms and stages, and at the same time we cannot but believe that the knowledge we have acquired has been useful to mankind, especially that portion by whom we are immediately surrounded. These opinions we find, on looking up the authorities, are sustained by the ablest men and highest professors in the medical art; men, too, whose opinions will far weigh with many of those of the present day, both as regards high abilities as well as moral worth. To lose sight of their testimony would be to eschew the past and thus obliterate much of the best history of our science. Professor John Eberle, M. D., as far back as 1832, when we were at lecturess, wrote as follows, quoting Dr. Beddoes: "I daily," says he, "see many patients in pulmonary consumption, advancing towards recovery with so firm a pace that I have hope Consumption will henceforward as regularly be cured, by fox-glove, as ague by the Peruvian barks." In incipient phthisis, Dr. Mossman, in his essay on glandular Consumption, regarded this remedy as almost a specific. These are high names in medicine; none in their day stood on a higher pedestal or were more honored by the profession. We quote their opinion, however, to show that the cure of Consumption is not only probable, but, says one of them, as easily cured "as is ague by Peruvian barks."

Dr. Thomas King Chambers, of St. Mary's Hospital, London, in 1867, wrote as follows, and it shows to our mind conclusively that he firmly believed in the curableness of Consumption, otherwise his writing is mere nonsense, something which he would not write. We quote:

"The time which is lost in trying this and trying that remedy, is lost forever. You have no warrant for supposing that there can be any specific for that complete morbid state which causes phthisis; you have no warrant for substituting a vague search after such specifics for rational treatment; nor can you justify youself for standing in the way of the patient getting his chance of a renewal of his waning life by the unsparing use of restorative agents."

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE

Is a restorative agent, and no less. We claim for it not more.

Dr. Ashton, London, and Member of the Royal Medico-Chicurgical Society, in writing of the propriety of operating in fistula, consumption, says: "We have now ample proof that phthisis is not the hopeless disease that it was formerly considered, and that after symptoms of pulmonary tubercle have existed, patients recover, and live free from any complaint for many years."

It may be said, and doubtless often is said, for we have heard it ourself, "These cures you publish are not Consumption." All we can be sure about is that all the symptoms that accompany that disease, plainly designated them as such. How else are we to judge? And besides, they had been pronounced by physicians of repute and extensive practice as cases of Consumption. But after they recover we hear the in redulous remark too often made, and which is anything but creditable to those who make them. Oh! there couldn't have been any serious pulmonary disease or it would not have got well! It reminds very much of the old story of the incredulous antediluvian who said to Noah: "Go to thunder with your old boat; there ain't going to be much of a shower after all." We have had abundant opportunities, both at the bed side and at our office, to examine every kind of Lung disease—some of them merely forming, and others again with cavities and lungs in a state of disorganization.

An objection sometimes made to my advertisements is that they make a man believe he is sick when he is not, and in that way creates needless alarm. No harm that we can conceive of can grow out of this, as "forwarned, forwarned." He who attends to the first and most trifling symptoms of disease will rarely, if ever, get any serious malady, like the first spark that falls on the roof a house, a spoonful of water will put it out; but if allowed to kindle into a flame, it becomes an almost unmanageable conflagration. It is precisely so in disease and in none is this more truth than in those fearful and, discriminating diseases of the Lungs which, not only in winter, but like death, at all seasons, sweeps millions of unguarded victims to untimely graves.

We cannot but induce safety by the timely cautions and admonitions which we give. No one will regret the price of a bottle of Keyser's Lung Cur when it arrests in its incipiency a catarrh, pneumonia or pulmonary Consumption.

Who is there that does not believe it would have been a kindness to have met with these diseases in their early stages and have cured them? Every man's common sense will teach him that it is easier to check anything in its incipiency, rather than to wait until it has gained head way.

We are not one who believes than any one medicine will cure every disease, nor do we believe that DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will meet all the indications in Pulmonary Phthisis.

We are a physician, have been regularly educated in its intricacies and mysteries, if it has any mysteries; we have lived amongst it for over thirty-five years, ate, drank and slept medicine, and we must be intellectually more obtuse than most men, if we have not arrived at a knowledge commensurate with its designs.

We have, besides, acquired the legal and technical right to practice, and have obtained an acknowledgment thereof in the shape of diplomas and degrees usually conferred in such cases.

What we are used to do, in all cases of Consumption, as well as in every other disease, is to meet the general indications and requirements of the human system. The cases of Consumption that we get to treat are usually of a chronic kind, as well as the other diseases that we essay to cure. In the treatment of all of them we try to act for the best interests of our patients, not only from conscientious motives, but from those of personal interest, leaving the other out of the question.

In nearly every pulmonary disease we use DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, not only for the effect it has in allaying irritation and subduing the cough, but for its general tonic power as a restorative in supplying the nutrient and medicinal wants of the animal economy, for its further action in aiding the eliminating organs to carry out the obstructing and poisonous matter which else would remain in the blood and lessen its otherwise plastic power. How do we know that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will do this?

From the best proof in the world—personal experience. We have tried it and had abundant evidence that it is a combination of ingredients of priceless value to the sick, especially that class of sick who are afflicted with or subject to diseases of a pulmonary kind, and we would think ourself an idle drone in the busy hive of life if we were to remain inactive and keep back a knowledge of its efficacy from those who need it. Then why not publish its formula, says some one; why not make known the component parts of so valuable a medicine? The reason it seems to us, is easily arrived at. When we studied medicine we paid for all our instructions at the usual price that was demanded and deemed a fair compensation at that time, and we can see no reason why we should dispose of that knowledge, and what we may have since added to it, any more than to give away the property that we may have accumulated during the labors of a lifetime. Under proper circumstances we would have no hesitation in making known to any honorable physician whatever we have achieved that would be calculated to lessen human suffering and prolong human life.

Price of Lung Cure per bottle, $1 50, or 4 bottles for $5 00, if taken at a time. Dr. Keyser's office and consulting rooms, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871.

A CINCINNATI paper says that "Senator CAMERON will retire at the close of his (present) term." Not if he can help it, he wont. SIMON is not of a retiring disposition.

THE Radicals of North Carolina have strange ideas of disfranchisement. They claim that the Democrats are trying to disfranchise them because the latter propose to pass a law to confine elections to a single day and punish with proper penalties men guilty of repeating.

AND now comes a proposition to impeach Governor HAYES of Ohio, for refusing to order an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General SCHENCK, in the Third District. Even the Governor's own friends denounce him for refusing to order the election.

GENERAL GARFIELD member of Congress from Ohio, has turned Indian. The other night while witnessing JANAUSCHEK in the sleep-walking scene of *Macbeth*, he deprived a lady in front of him of her *chignon*, in a fit of excitement. She would doubtless have scalped the General if she had got the chance.

ACCORDING to the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, Hon. J. J. CHAPPELL of Lowndes county, Alabama, is the oldest ex-member of Congress now living. He served from the Columbia, (South Carolina) District from 1812 to 1815. He is now over ninety years of age, in excellent health, retains his mental faculties in a high degree, and takes a lively interest in national affairs.

§ THE very complete exposition of the character Mr. STANTON and his connection with Mr. BUCHANAN'S cabinet, as set forth by Judge BLACK, which we publish elsewhere, will be found interesting. Judge BLACK'S review of the character that Senator WILSON attributes to the late War Minister, is scathing in an eminent degree, and leaves the Massachusetts Senator in a most humiliating position.

THE *Tribune* expresses same anxiety to know what Congress will do in relation to a little matter which is now pending in the courts at New Orleans, in which an official in the employ of the United States brings suit against a Senator elect, to recover certain sums of money furnished the latter with which to buy his election. The United States officer will be promoted and the Senator will be received into full fellowship by his Radical brethren. What better recommendation could he have?

THE *Record* of Philadelphia objects to what it terms the "ignorance" of the member from Fayette, because he was opposed to having ROTHERMEL'S painting fall into the hands of a Philadelphia Park Ring to be exhibited for a fee. There is to be no price charged for seeing it, says the *Record*, or expense paid, save and except to build and maintain a special gallery in which to exhibit it. We presume that the gentleman from Fayette is not so "rural" and "ignorant" as not to know that a Ring with that sort of a license could make a good thing out of it. Notwithstanding the *Record's* contempt for "country members," they are well enough informed to see through the schemes of a city Ring, and we trust that their good judgment will lead them to oppose all kind of Ring schemes, even if some people do call them "haw-bucks" for doing so.

GRANT'S RESPECT FOR THE LAW.

President GRANT in the maintenance of his military household exemplifies his regard for the law in a very becoming manner. Some of his friends have been assiduously trying to prove that in surrounding himself with military officers, he has only followed precedent, and give General JACKSON as an example. The fact is set up that President JACKSON employed Col. A. J. DONELSON, his nephew, as his private Secretary, during the whole of his two terms. Aside from the fact that this statement is not true, as to Col. DONELSON serving in that capacity during any such a period, he resigned his commission before entering the service of the President.

But even if he was precedent on his side, which he has not, the law governing the case, should have some weight with him. The Army Act approved by President GRANT himself, on the 15th day of July 1870, provides in the 18th section that "it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States, on the active list, to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and any such officer accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the army, and his commission shall be vacated thereby." This of course, forbids the employment of military officers at the Executive Mansion.

Yet President GRANT keeps three such officers with him in direct violation of the law approved by himself. The New York *Sun* says that in the "Congressional Directory, just published at Washington, these officers are set down as Secretaries of the President. They are Gen. F. T. DENT, Gen. HORACE PORTER, and Gen. O. E. BABCOCK. In the official reports of Congress, Gen. PORTER, who habitually bears the messages of the President to the Capitol, is constantly represented as his Secretary. This is a false representation. Gen. PORTER is not a Secretary of the President at all. It is well known that the only Private Secretary is Mr. ROBERT M. DOUGLAS. But whatever else Mr. DOUGLAS may do, he has never performed the most conspicuous function of the office, which is to bear the President's messages to Congress."

There certainly exists no good reason why President GRANT should require three more Private Secretaries than his predecessors, and if he does, he should ask Congress to provide him with them, and not encourage so flagrant a violation of the law, and keep his relatives and favorites upon double pay. If extra Secretaries are provided they should not be military men, and under all circumstances, a stop should be put to the President's false pretenses in this matter.

THE COLLATTERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Senator CONNELL has introduced into the Senate a Bill for the repeal of the five per cent. tax by the State upon all bequests made for charitable and benevolent purposes. We can see no good or just reason why the bill should not pass and the law be repealed. Under the present law five per cent. of the gross amount of any bequest for benevolent, educational or religious purpose is taken for taxes by the State. This the Philadelphia *Post* claims, and we think with propriety, is an unwise and unjust discrimination against benevolence and philanthropy, and should not be permitted to remain on the statute books of the State. Legislation should be directed to the encouragent of such bequests, rather than to their prevention. If a man bequeaths ten thousand dollars to his relatives the State claims no per centum; but if, actuated by a spirit of noble philanthropy towards his fellows, he should bequeath a like amount to found a society or erect a building for general amelioration, the State demands the payment of a tax of five hundred dollars.

The *Post* argues further that if the State stands in need of such a taxation the rule should be reversed and it should be placed upon bequests made for the sole benefit of the legatees. We do not now remember when or under what circumstances the act was passed, but we look forward for the spirit that prompted it to crop out strongly in the discussion of the bill, and if we are to judge a certain Senator by his record last winter he will bitterly oppose the repeal of the present law. The spirit that prompted his Nunnery Bill, will appear in opposition to the repeal of the five per cent. tax upon bequests for religious, benevolent or educational purposes.

The imposition of this tax is clearly in violation of public policy, and should be repealed at once. The following petition is being circulated for signatures, and addressed to the members of the Legislature: "We, the undersigned citizens of —— —— respectfully request you to pass an Act to relieve all bequests made by citizens of this Commonwealth for the support or advancement of the cause of religion, charity, education, science, or for any other public benefit, from the payment of the Collateral Inheritance Tax now imposed by law; believing that the repeal of the said tax upon bequests to such objects will promote the general prosperity of the people of the State."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

It was generally anticipated at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war that our export of the bonded securities of the United States would be largely suspended, which anticipations have been practically realized, to a very large extent. Since the first of June, 1870, our shipments of securities have very little, if any, exceeded the amount sent home.

Under the state of case that existed last summer, it was reasonably supposed that in the absence of this hitherto available resource for settling our balances with Europe that there would be considerable derangement of trade and a heavy drain upon specie, but so far this has not proved to be the case. This is no doubt owing to the fortunate coincidence that identical with the complications and financial derangements of Europe there was a very decided increase and expansion in our own productions, which beginning in 1869, was largely increased in 1870. In our crop of cereals as well as other valuable productions, this augmentation was marked. We were thus placed in the position to supply Europe with our exportable commodities and keep up the balance of trade on the most solid and favorable basis. During the earlier days of the war there was a perceptible falling off in our exports, for as yet it had not affected our bonded securities abroad, but toward the last of the year the demand for our staple products increased largely, which demand still continues and will be likely to do so until there is a very material change in the attitudes of the belligerents.

Many writers in instituting a comparison between the export and import trade of 1869 and 1870, seem to have forgotten that there was a very wide difference in the premium on gold for the two periods, hence the conclusions that they deduce are at fault. It must also be placed to the other side of the account, that the existence of the war induced numerous, and in many instances, heavy consignments of European manufactures, which materially affected the magnitude of our imports.

Taking the port of New York as a criterion for the whole country, we find the following state of case to exist—giving the imports and exports for 1870 and 1869, which includes the specie movements in each case, and reducing the domestic imports and exports to a gold value on anaverage of one hundred and thirty per cent. for 1869 and one hundred and fifteen per cent. for 1870:

IMPORTS.

Merchandise and specie, 1870	$316,500,000
Merchandise and specie, 1869	305,500,000
Increase	$ 11,000,000

EXPORTS.

Produce and merchandise (estimated on gold at 115) for 1870	$171,500,000
Specie	58,500,000
Total 1870, gold value	$230,000,000
Produce and merchandise (estimated on gold at 130) for 1869	150,000,000
Specie	32,100,000
Total 1869, gold value	$182,100,000
Increase on 1870	48,900,000

From this it will be observed that while there has been an increase of eleven million dollars in the imports at New York during the past year, the gold value of the exports of produce and specie have increased in the sum of forty-eight million dollars. The present rate of increase of exports may be assumed from the fact that since the 8th of November until the present time, is sixteen million dollars in excess of the exports for the same period in 1869-70, while on the other hand the amount of imports has indicated no falling off until last week, when they were some six hundred thousand dollars less than they ware during the corresponding period of 1870.

The general impression that the cotton account is less favorable than it was last year prevails. A New York journal thus figures upon this item. We have exported from the United States, since September 1, 1870 seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-nine bales of cotton, against five hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-six bales last year, showing an increase of one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and thirteen bales. The price during the last four months, has averaged about sixteen cents currency or fourteen and one-fourth cents gold; while, for the like period of 1869, the average was twenty-six cents currency or twenty and one-fourth cents gold. While, therefore, there has been an increase of thirty-one and one-half per cent. in the quantity exported (from other ports than New York) there has been a decrease of thirty per cent. in the gold value. Taking four hundred and seventy-five pounds to the bale, we should have, as the gold value of the past exports of this crop, a total of forty-eight millions two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, against fifty-two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the exports during the like period of 1869. Notwithstanding, therefore, the lower currency prices of the staple, the falling off in the value of the shipments elsewhere than at New York is only some four millions of dollars. At the same time we have on hand a much larger quantity for shipment during the remainder of the year than we had a year ago. These facts show that the deficiency on our cotton exports is really much less than had been supposed, and not sufficient to affect perceptibly our balance with foreign countries.

Whilst, therefore, the imports, so far as the port of New York is concerned is eleven millions in excess of 1869 and the exports forty-eight millions greater, in gold value, the falling off of the cotton exports at all other ports is only four millions of dollars.

The following, then, seems to be the result of the import and export trade of 1870. We have reached that point which gives us practical independence as regards the shipment of securities to Europe for the preservation of balances. We are inclined to the belief, in view of our large surplus products, that the same favorable position may be maintained during 1871. This is going upon the assumption that we will export during the present year the average amount sixty millions of the precious metals. The gold supply was one hundred and eight millions of dollars on the first of January 1871 against one hundred and nine millions of dollars, on the first of January 1870, during which interim about seventy millions were exported from this country. The question of premium depends entirely upon the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in keeping the market supplied with or bare of gold. In the latter event it may be expected that the premium will advance.

THE POST.

[From the Stark Co. (O.) Democrat.]

This old established and able organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania continues to greet us daily with its well filled columns and well digested matter. We open no daily with more eagerness and peruse no one of our exchanges with more satisfaction than the Pittsburgh POST. It is solidly and reliably Democratic.

[From the Lycoming Standard.]

THE old POST is one of the ablest Democratic exponents in the country, and is an acknowledged power in the party. There is a vigor and sprightliness in its editorials which give them rare attraction. It is the only Democratic paper in the western part of the State which receives the cable news, and the reports of the Associated Press.

[From the Delaware Co. Democrat.]

This is one of the best Democratic daily newspapers in the State. Its editorials are fearless and able, its telegraphic reports the latest and most correct, while its financial summary and market report, will be found invaluable to farmers and business man. To all who need a good daily Democratic paper, we say, take the Pittsburgh POST.

From Daily Post of January 19, 1871.

OBITUARY—JUDGE BRACKENRIDGE.

The many readers of THE POST will learn with regret of the death of Hon. HENRY M. BRACKENRIDGE, of this city, which took place on yesterday at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. S. BRACKENRIDGE, No. 65 Grant street.

Mr. BRACKENRIDGE was born in 1786. In early life he studied law—emigrated to Louisiana and soon became judge of the western district. Some years later he returned to Pittsburgh, and in 1841 was elected to Congress, where he served two terms.

He was the author of several books, among them, "Views of Louisiana," "Voyage to South America," the "War between Great Britain and the United States" and "History of the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania," besides he was a contributor to the press, and many of his productions from time to time, and until within a short period of his death appeared in these columns.

Judge BRACKENRIDGE was an advocate of true principles, and consequently, was identified with the great Democratic party, in whose success he took an active interest. For a decade of years he was the life and soul of that organization in Western Pennsylvania, and his demise will cause a void that cannot well be filled. At present we are without the data in which to do justice to his memory, but will take early occasion to present a sketch of the life and services of this truly upright Judge and Christian gentleman.

IN the February number of the *Galaxy* MR. THURLOW WEED gives an interesting account of the appointment of MR. LINCOLN'S first Cabinet. In December, 1860, he was invited to Springfield to attend a consultation upon that subject. He met there the HON. DAVID DAVIS, now Judge of the Supreme Court, and MR. LEONARD SWEAT, now practising law in Chicago. MR. LINCOLN informed him that he had already determined that MR. SEWARD should be Secretary of State, and MR. CHASE Secretary of the Treasury, and that MR. GIDEON WELLES should be in the Cabinet as the representative of New England. MR. WEED objected to MR. WELLES, and proposed Gov. BANKS or Gov. BOUTWELL as men who would be more acceptable; but this suggestion was not entertained. MR. LINCOLN also stated that Judge MONTGOMERY BLAIR had been suggested. To this name MR. WEED strenuously objected, and proposed instead either WILLIAM COST JOHNSON of Maryland, JOHN M. BOTTS of Virginia, JOHN A. GILMER of North Carolina, or BAILLIE PEYTON of Tennessee.

Mr. LINCOLN also mentioned the name of Gen. CAMERON of Pennsylvania, to whom Mr. WEED made the objection that the General had many enemies, and that, while he himself would be pleased by his appointment he doubted whether it would give strength to the administration When the President elect mentioned the name of EDWARD BATES of Missouri, the answer was that no objection could be made to him. Finally Mr. LINCOLN wrote a letter to Mr. GILMER, informing him that in the event of war coercion would be applied, and inviting him into his Cabinet, provided he could take office on that platform. Mr. WEED says that he was the bearer of the letter to Mr. GILMER, whom he found in Washington, and who entirely approved of the views of Mr. LINCOLN, and was gratified by the proposal. Soon afterward however, the so-called Border State proposition was rejected by the House of Representatives and not being willing to hold the office after North Carolina should secede, Mr. GILMER declined the offer of a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. WEED also states a fact not hitherto known, that at this interview Mr. LINCOLN told him that he had resolved to appoint HIRAM BARNEY Collector of the Port of New York. This appointment has hitherto been attributed to the influence of Mr. CHASE; but it appears that it was the result of a favorable impression made upon Mr. LINCOLN by Mr. BARNEY during a journey down the Mississippi. Mr. WEED also says that the appointment of Mr. WELLES in the Cabinet was due exclusively to the influence of Vice President HAMLIN.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

We make the following extracts from Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK'S rejoinder in the *Galaxy* Magazine, to Senator WILSON. After dealing with "Radical Patriots and Statsemen," and the cant and twaddle of Radical orators and writers, as well as reviewing President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet during the closing scenes of his term, Judge BLACK thus pays his attentions to

EDWIN M. STANTON.

I considered myself bound to defend Mr. Stanton against the praise which described his character as infamous. Down to the time of his apostasy we were close and intimate friends, and I thought I knew him as well as one man could be known to another. I do not claim that he owed me anything, for I made no sacrifices of myself or anybody else to serve him. I advanced him in his profession and thereby improve his fortune, but he got nothing in the way for which he did not render equivalent services. I strove long, and at last successfully, to remove the prejudices of Mr. Buchanan and others against him; because I thought them unjust, and because it was inconvenient for me that the President should not trust a man in whom I had unlimited confidence. I recommended him pressingly for Postmaster-General upon the death of Mr. Brown, solely for the reason that the exigencies of the public service in that department required a man of his great ability and industry. I caused him to be appointed Attorney-General, because I knew (or thought I knew) that he and I were in perfect accord on all questions, whether of law or policy, which he might have to deal with, and because I was sure that he would handle them not only with fidelity but with consummate skill.

* * * * * * *

It is true that you were actuated by no malicious intent. You meant to do him honor. According to your moral apprehensions, all the evil you ascribeed to him was good. When you wove for him this disgusting "wreath of ulcers gone to seed," you thought you were decorating his coffin with a chaplet of the choicest flowers. You painted a monster of depravity, and you expected the American people to worship it will all the fervor of savages when then they fall down to adore the image of a hideous demon. No doubt the votive offering of your affection took this anomalous form because you believed that duplicity and crime employed against Democrats would give him the highest claim he could have on the admiration of the Abolitionists, and because it did greatly increase your own esteem and regard for him.

* * * * * * *

You asserted that Mr. Stanton had been from his earliest youth an abolitionist in his secret heart; that to leading men of that party he declared himself in entire agreement with them, and hoped for the time to come when he could aid them. In other words he gave in his perfect adhesion to them, concurred in their views of public morality, and was willing to promote their designs against the Federal and State governments whenever he could make himself most efficient to that end. At the same time he was in the Democratic party by virtue of his declared faith in exactly the opposite sentiments. To us he made himself appear a Democrat of the most ultra class. I do not say that he was an active propagandist; but all Democrats with whom he spoke were impresss ed by the seeming strength of his attachment to those great principles by the application of which they hoped to save the Union from dissolution, the country from civil war, and the liberties of the people from the destruction with which your ascendancy threatened them. We took him on his word, believed him thoroughly, and gave him honor, office, and high trusts. Now a man may be ever so honest Democrat or a sincere abolitionist, but he cannot honestly and sincerely be both at the same time. Between those two parties the hostility was deadly. Each recognized the other as a mortal foe. They were as far asunder as the poles on every point of principle and policy. They differed not merely about rules for the interpretation of the organic law, but opposed each other on the broad question whether that law was entitled to any obedience at all. One of them respected and reverenced the Constitution as the best government the world ever saw, while the other denounced it as an agreement with death and a covenant with hell, which it was meritorious even for its sworn officers to violate. If we loved any portion of it more than another, it was that part which guarded the individual rights of the people by habeas corpus, jury trial, and other great judicial institutions, which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic had shed so much of their blood to establish; and it was precisely those provisions which had your bitterest enmity, and which you made the first use of your power to abolish, trample down, and destroy. Mr. Stanton could not have been truly on more than one side of such controversy. He could not serve God and Mammon both; he could not be for the Constitution and against it too; he could not at once believe and disbelieve in the sanctity of an oath to support it. He professed most fervently to be heart and soul with us. If he also professed to be with you, he was a wretched hypocrite. If he kept up this fraudulent deceit for thirty years, and thereby got the highest places in the gift of both parties, he was

"THE MOST MARVELOUS IMPOSTER

that ever lived or died." When your first article appeared, I did not believe that you had any ground for this shocking imputation upon his character. I was compelled to disbelieve and contradict it, for reasons which were then given and need not now be repeated. But I said the testimony of the Chief Justice would silence my denial. The Chief Justice has spoken out and sustained your assertion. You do prove by him a declaration from the lips of Mr. Stanton, made nearly thirty years ago, from whish the inference is a fair one that he was in the Democratic party with intent "to betray the Constitution and its friends into the cruel clutches of their enemies" whenever he could find an opportunity. But you are not satisfied with this. To make the brand ineffaceable, you show that several years after his declaration to Mr. Chase, he, being an advocate and champion of Democratic principles, was either appointed by his political brethren, or else volunteered, to answer an abolition lecture delivered at Steubenville by a man named Weld. He disappointed all parties, including the lecturer himself, by declining to come forward, though very pointedly called for. He made no excuse at the time for deserting the cause he had undertaken, but afterwards he slipped round secretly and alone to the private room of the lecturer and gave himself in as a convert.

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A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

We are directly at issue upon the question whether or not Mr. Stanton advised President Buchanan, before his appointment as Attorney General, that war might be legally made against the States, and the people thereof, in which ordinances of secession had been passed, by way of coercing them to remain in the Union. You say he was sent for by the President, and gave him that advice, accompanied by an argument in writing, which was so convincing that it was inserted in the first draft of the message, but afterwards stricken out. No such paper being in existence, and Mr. Buchanan as well as Mr. Stanton being dead, your allegation is easily made; if it is true, it is hard to prove; and though false, it is harder still to disprove. The evidence you produce is Mr. Dawes's statement that Mr. Stanton told him so. I say nothing about the danger of relying on the accuracy of a conversation reproduced from mere recollection after so long a time; but I answer that it is not true, for the following reasons:

1. Mr. Buchanan made it a rule never to seek advice from outsiders on legal questions. When he was in doubt he took the opinions of those who were officially responsible for their correctness. He had no kitchen cabinet.

2. If he had made this an exceptional case, and taken Mr. Stanton into his counsels by the back stairs, and if Mr. Stanton had furnished him with a paper which produced conviction on his mind that all his constitutional advisers, were wrong, he would most certainly have shown it to them, or told them of it.

3. Mr. Stanton was a lawyer of undoubted ability, and the absurd opinion which you attribute to him could not have found a lodgment in his mind, even for one moment.

4. If he had really entertained such a notion, and desired in good faith to impress it upon the administration, he would not (I think he could not) have concealed it from me. It would have been contrary to the whole tenor of his behavior in those days, and what is more, very much against his own interests.

5. He did not express views exactly the opposite of those which you say he urged upon President. He endorsed the opinion which I gave on the 26th of November, 1860, in extravagant terms of approbation, adhered steadily to the doctrines of the annual message, and when required officially to pronounce upon the special message of January, 1861, he gave his concurrence heartily, strongly, and unequivocally. In all the discussions upon the subject, he did not once intimate that there was, or ever had been, the slightest difference between him and the other members of the administration. Do you mean to say that this was mere sham? Was he so utterly devoid of all sincerity, honor, and truth that he gave the whole weight of his influence and power to the support of a doctrine which he believed to be not only false but pernicious? If he was as false as that, then tell me what reliance can be placed on any statement he may have made to Mr. Dawes.

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If there be one sentence in your whole article which is marked more than another with your characteristic hardihood of assertion, it is that in which you try to make a merit of

STANTON'S TREACHERY.

It is curiously reckless, and for that reason worth giving in your very words. "These facts," say you, "were stated to illustrate Mr. Stanton's exalted patriotism, which prompted him to rise above the claims and clamors of partisanship, and to invoke the aid of loyal men beyond the lines of his own party, and outside of the administration of which he was a member to serve his imperilled country, menaced with a foul and wicked revolt." Why, this is precisely what the President and all the honest members of his Cabinet were doing openly and above board. They had no legal power which could avail to serve the "imperilled country" without the cooperation of Congress, which was wholly ruled by the opposition. They invoked "the aid of loyal men beyond the lines of their own party and outside of the administration," because it was from thence only that aid could come. But with you and your associates the "claims and clamors of partisanship" were so much higher than considerations of public duty, that you not only refused all aid to the country, but you insulted and abused and vilified the President and his friends for asking it. Was Stanton, like the other members of the administration, invoking aid for the imperilled country? Did he skulk about in secret to effect in that way what his brethren were trying to accomplish by an open appeal to the reason and conscience of their political opponents? If so how did he succeed? Did his secret, anonymous, and indirect communications ever produce the slightest symptom of patriotic emotion in the minds of those who received them? What did you, or Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard, or Mr. Seward do to avert the great calamity of civil war? What measures did any of you bring forward to serve the country? *In that hour of peril what man among you acted like a man?* Which of you "rose to the height of that great argument, "or showed himself fit in mind or heart to meet the responsibilities of the time? The Union was indeed "menaced with a foul and wicked revolt," and all you did was to "let the Union slide." The public danger excited no anxiety in your minds; public affairs received no attention at your hands; but you were all the while mousing about after some personal calumny by which you hoped to stir up the popular passions against the true friends of the country; and Stanton, unless you slander him, made love to the infamous business of helping you.

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THE MIDNIGHT MEETING

between Messrs. Sumner and Stanton is in all its aspects the most astounding of historical revelations. If you recall Mr. Sumner to the stand, it is hoped that he will see the necessity of being much more explicit than he has yet been. From what he *has* said it appears that Staton "described to him the determination of the Southern leaders, and developed particularly their plan to get possession of the national capital and the national archives, so that they might substitute themselves for the existing government." This is so extremely interesting that it would be a sin against the public not to examine it further. Early in the winter somebody started the sensational rumor that on or before the 4th of March a riot would be got up in Washington, which might seriously endanger the peace of the city. It was discussed and talked about, and blown about in various ways, but no tangible evidence of its reality could ever be found. The President referred to it in a message to Congress, and said that he did not share in such apprehensions; but he pledged himself in any event to preserve the peace. When the midnight meeting took place, the rumor had lived its life out—had paid its breath to time, and the mortal custom of such things at Washington; it was a dead canard which had ceased to alarm even women or children. This certainly was not the subject of the communication made that night at one o'clock. Stanton did not surround himself with all the adjuncts of secresy, darkness, and terror, to tell an old story which had been in everybody's mouth before, of an impossible street riot by the populace of Washington. What he imparted was a secret not only new, but deep and dangerous, fit for the occasion and worthy to be whispered confidentially at midnight. He disclosed a "plan of the Southern leaders to get possession of the capital and the archives, and to substitute themselves for the existing government." It was a *coup d'etat* of the first magnitude—a most stupendous treason. This plan Mr. Stanton "developed particularly," that is to say, gave all the details at length. Mr. Sumner manifestly believed what he heard; he received the revelation into his heart with perfect faith; and he did not underestimate the public danger; but he did nothing to defeat the treason, or even to expose it. He was thoroughly and minutely informed of a plan prepared by Southern leaders to revolutionize the government, and he kept their counsel as faithfully as if he had been one of themselves. He took Stanton's frightful communication as quietly as he took the President's message. Nothing could stir his sluggish loyalty to an act which might tend to save his "imperilled country." Mr. Sumner says that when Mr. Stan-

ton made these statements to him he was struck "by the knowledge he showed of hostile movements." This is precisely what strikes me also with wonder and amazement. Where in the world did he learn "the determination of the Southern leaders?" Where did he get an account of the intended *coup 'd etat*, so detailed that he was able to develop it particularly? This knowledge becomes astounding when we recollect that, so far as now appears, nobody else outside of the "Southern leaders" had the least inkling of it. It is possible that his connection with the secessionists, and his professed devotion to their cause, went so far that they took him into their confidence, and told him what "hostile movement" they intended to make on the government? How did he get these secrets if not from them? Or must we be driven at last to the conclusion that the whole thing was a mere invention, imposed upon Mr. Sumner to delude him? But Mr. Sumner owes it to the truth to make a fuller statement. Let us have the particulars which Mr. Stanton developed to him. We have a right to know not only who were the Southern traitors engaged in his plan, who were confederated with them in Washington. I suppose Mr. Sumner, as well as Mr. Stanton, had "instinctive insight into men and things" enough to know that no government was ever substituted for another by a sudden movement, without some co-operation or connivance of officers in possession. Who among Stanton's colleague's did he say were engaged in this affair? Did he charge the President with any concern in it? If he declared all or any of them to be innocent, does not Mr. Sumner see the injustice of keeping back the truth? Did Stanton tell him that he had communicated the facts to the President and Cabinet? If no, did he give a reason for withholding them? And what was the reason? Was the guilty secret confined to his own breast, or did any other member of the administration share his knowledge of it? If yes, who? Mr. Sumner has struck so rich a vein of historical fact (or fiction), that he is bound to give it some further expoliation.

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CONSPIRACY TO ARREST TOUCEY.

Did Mr. Stanton conspire with the political enemies of the administration to arrest Mr. Toucey on a false charge of treason? That such a conspiracy existed seems to be a fact established. What you say about shows that you knew and approved it. Mr. Dawes and Mr. Howard were in it, and no doubt many others who have not confessed it themselves, or been named by you. But Mr. Stanton was not with you. The evidence of his complicity which you produce is altogether too indefinite, indirect and obscure to convict him of so damning a crime. The enormous atrocity of the offence makes it impossible to believe in his guilt without the clearest and most indubitable proof. Stanton and Toucey were at that time acting together in perfect harmony, closely united in support of the same general measures and principles. Toucey, at all events, was sincere; and Stanton knew him to be a just, upright, and honorable man, whose fidelity to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws was as firm as the foundation of the everlasting hills. To Toucey, himself, and to his friends, he never expressed any sentiment but esteem and respect, and he declared his confidence in him even to Mr. Seward, who was his enemy, as you yourself have taken the pains to prove. Was the destruction of this man one of the purposes for which the first law officer of the government sneaked about among your secret committees, met the plotters in their midnight lurking places, employed a go-between to fetch and carry his clandestine messages, and, like a treacherous informer, wrote accusations which he trusted even to the hands of his confederates only while they were read in the light of a street lamp? There were two distinct and separate ways in which the conspirators could effect their designs upon the man whom they had marked out for their victim. One was to take him into custody under a legal warrant, regularly issued by a competent judicial officer. But to get such a warrant it was absolutely necessary that somebody should perjure himself by swearing that Toucey had levied war against the United States. Was Stanton to make this false oath, in addition to the other proofs which he gave of his loyalty? Or was it expected that Peter H. Watson, who carried the charges, would swear to them also? If you did not rely on Stanton or Watson, was it you, or Mr. Dawes, or Mr. Howard—which of you—that meant to do the needful thing? Or was it intended that all three of you should entwine your consciences in the tender embrace of a joint affidavit? Or had you looked out for some common "man of Belial," who was ready to be suborned for the occasion? No, no; you may have been eager to feed fat the ancient grudge you bore against Toucey for being a Democrat and a "Union-saver;" but none of you would have sworn that he was guilty of any criminal offence. Nor could Stanton or Watson have been persuaded to encounter such peril of soul and body. Nor could you if you had tried your best have found any other persons to make the accusation in the form of a legal oath. The price of perjury was not then high enough in the Washington market to draw out from their hiding-places that swarm of godless wretches who afterwards swore away the lives of men and women with such fearful alacrity. From all this it is very clear that there was to be no swearing in the case, consequently no judicial warrant and no lawful arrest. But Toucey was to be arrested. How? Of course in the only other way it could possibly be done. The conspirators intended to kidnap him. Mr. Dawes says that from the hour when the paper directing his arrest was read under the street lamp, and "went back to its hiding-place," the Secretary was watched. The members of the committee, or the hirelings they employed, dogged his footsteps, and were ready to spring upon him whenever they got the signal. They could rush out as he passed the mouth of a dark alley, knock him down with their bludgeons, and drag him off. Or the lawless and "patriotic" gang might burglariously break into his house in the night time, and, impelled, as you would say, by "high and holy motives," take him by the throat and carry him away. * * *

STANTON AS A CABINET OFFICER.

Mr. Stanton's personal behavior and bearing in the Cabinet have been much misrepresented by others besides you. I am told that Mr. Seward described the supposed "scene" in some speech, which I have never read. It was given at length, and very circumstantially, in a London paper, over the signiture of T. W.; Mr. Attorney-General Hoar, in a solemn oration which he pronounced before the Supreme Court last January, repeated it with sundry rhetorical embellishments; nearly all the newspapers of your party have garnished their pointless abuse of the Buchanan administration with allusions to it more or less extended; and no doubt the book makers in the service of the abolitionists have put it into what you call "contemporaneous history." So far as I have seen them, all these accounts differ from one another, and none is exactly, or even very nearly, like yours. But they agree in presenting a general picture of Mr. Stanton as engaged in some violent conflict which his colleagues were too dull, too unprincipled, or too timid to undertake, though some of them afterward plucked up heart enough to follow his lead. They declare that Stanton took the most perilous responsibilities, boldly faced the most frightful dangers, and with heroic courage fought a desperate fight against the most fearful odds; that the other members of the Cabinet looked on at the awful combat as mere spectators of his terrific valor, while the President was so frightened by the "fierce and fiery" encounter that all he could do was to "tremble and turn pale." All this is (to use Stanton's own language) "a tissue of lies;" a mere cock-and-bull story; a naked invention, purely fabulous; a falsehood as gross and groundless as any in the autobiography of Baron Munchausen. Mr. Stanton was never exposed to any danger whatever while he was a member of that Cabinet; never had any occasion to exhibit his courage; never quarrelled with any of his colleagues; never denounced those he differed from; and never led those with whom he agreed. He expressed his dissent from the Southern members on several questions, but no man among us took better care than he did to avoid giving cause of personal offence. He acquired no ascendancy at the council board, and claimed none; he proposed no measure of his own, and when he spoke upon the measures originated by others, he presented no views that were new or at all startling. He and I never differed on any question, great or small; and this, though of course accidental, was still so noticeable that he said he was there only to give me two votes instead of one. He did not differ with Mr. Holt on any important question concerning the South more than once, and that was when the compact, afterwards called a truce, about Fort Pickens was made. He must have agreed with the President when he agreed with Mr. Holt, for the latter gentleman declared most emphatically that the President constantly gave him a "firm and generous support." He never insulted the President. Mr. Buchanan knew how to maintain the dignity of his place and enforce the respect due to himself as well as any man that ever sat in that chair. It is most certain that Mr. Stanton always treated him with the profoundest deference. If he had been rash enough to take on the airs of a bully, or had ever made the least approach to the insolent rudeness for which you desire to credit him, he would instantly have lost his commission, and you would have lost your spy.

Your account of Mr. Cameron's retirement from the War Department and Stanton's appointment on his suggestion demanded refutation, because it not only perverted and misrepresented a fact of some general importance, but it was a serious injury to Mr. Stanton's character as it then stood. Between these two men it did not seem as if there could be any relations which implied confidence or friendship. If Stanton himself was any authority for his own sentiment, he had no respect either for the horse contracts or the "nigger arming" (as he called it) of his predecessor, and Mr. Lincoln had just as little. Stanton was appointed not to carry out but to put an end to Cameron's policy with all its corruptions. I admit that since the evidence you have furnished of Mr. Stanton's duplicity in other matters, it becomes possible to believe he may have been insincere about this also. Still your attempt to deceive the public was inexcusable. Of my own knowledge I know nothing about Cameron's appointment or removal; but I will give you the main facts briefly and without the *alia enormia*, as I have them on undoubted authority, and as I firmly believe them. A bargain was made at the Chicago Convention of 1860, that in case of Lincoln's nomination and election Cameron should receive a cabinet appointment. Mr. Lincoln was no party to this contract; but after much persuasion and pressure he consented to ratify it by trying Cameron as Secretary of War. Before the end of nine months the experiment ended, as you know, and as everybody else knows, in a complete and total failure. Mr. Lincoln, seeing this, determined to get rid of him, and expressed his resolution in a letter addressed to Mr. Cameron and carried by Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. This letter is not now in existence, but Mr. Chase described it as curt—that is to say, plain, short and direct. Mr. Cameron understood and felt it as an abrupt dismissal. He afterwards got it suppressed, and a correspondence different in its whole tenor and effect substituted in its place. Ever since then he has been trying to create the opinion that he retired from a department full of rich jobs, not only without compulsion, but in spite of the President's affectionate desire that he should remain and manage them as he had done before; and he makes it a part of the story that he was permitted to designate his successor. He contrived to produce some belief of this on the part of Mr. Chase; but if Mr. Chase had known more of Cameron's character and previous history he might have been less credulous. Of the fact that Stanton was appointed on Cameron's suggestion we have not a spark of direct evidence except Cameron's own statement, and all the circumstances make that improbable. If the President made up his mind to remove the incumbent he certainly would not have proceeded to execute his resolution by writing him a curt letter of dismissal without having settled upon somebody to succeed him; for at such a time as that he could not mean to leave the War Department *acephalous* while he would be hunting a head for it.

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CONCLUSION.

A word before we part about the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars raised out of the treasury for Governor Morton. Taking your account of that business as correct, I proved in my former letter that it was in the highest degree criminal. You left no escape from the conclusion that the parties were guilty of embezzlement under the act of 1846. Your narrative of the transaction impressed it with all the marks of what is called in the flash language of Washington "a big steal." You showed that the parties themselves so understood it at the time, for you put a conversation into their mouths by which they are made to admit their liability to prosecution and imprisonment. I saw plainly that this could not be. Mr. Stanton's worst enemies never charged him with that kind of dishonesty, and Governor Morton had a reputation which placed him far above the suspicion of such baseness. Both of them may have had serious faults, but they would not rob the Treasury under any circumstances, or for any purpose. I asked three members of the Indiana delegation whether there was any foundation for your assertion; they all answered no, and gave me the explanation which I used in my published letter. Your replication to this point is one of the most astonishing parts of all your wonderful production. I denied that Messrs. Stanton and Morton had committed a felony, and gave a version of the affair which showed them both to be perfectly innocent. You grew ill-tempered and vituperative upon this, and charge me with "unconcealed, not to say ostentatious, malignity." I confess this is turning the tables upon me in a way I could not have expected. In general, the malignity is presumed against the party who makes an injurious charge, not against him who repels it. There might have been some hope for you if you had recanted your first assertion, or admitted the errors of your statement, or made some effort to explain away the effect of it, by showing that you did not mean what you said. But you hold fast to every word of it; not a syllable do you retract. On the contrary, you insist that it is effrontery in me to affirm that a debt was due to the State, and that it was paid according to law. What you say in your last in addition to your first statement, makes the case look worse than it did before. But it is not true. The payment was not made on account of arms furnished to loyal citizens in rebellious States, nor was the money given to the Governor, to be disbursed by him on his own responsibility, as agent of the President. That much I can say on the official authority of the present Secretary of War, who wrote on me the 27th of last month that "the transaction appears to be based upon the claims of the State of Indiana for expenses incurred in raising volunteers." But Governor Morton is still above ground and can take care of himself. If he made a raise out of the public Treasury without authority of law, and in defiance of the penal statutes in such case made and provided, he owes it to you to confess his guilt fully and freely. If he is innocent (as I believe him to be) it is due to himself and the memory of Mr. Stanton that he deny your allegations, and exhibit the true state of the facts, without delay. The sum of the case as it now stands, is this: Mr. Stanton put into the hands of Governor Morton, not a warrant, as you say, but a requisition on which the Governor got out of the Treasury $250,000. If this requisition was based on a just claim, and drawn against a fund appropriated to the payment of it, the whole transaction was perfectly honest, exceedingly commonplace, and precisely similar to other acts done every day, before and since, by all the other Secretaries—a simple discharge of routine duty, involving no responsibility whatever, no honor, and no blame. But it suited your ideas to glorify Stanton by declaring that he took the great responsibility of helping Mr. Morton to the money contrary to law, against the principles of common honesty, and in violation of his oath, thereby exposing both himself and his accomplice to the danger of prosecution and imprisonment in the penitentiary. This was the feather you stuck in his cap; for this you think him entitled to the "grateful admiration of his loyal countrymen." I sought to deprive him of the decoration you bestowed on him, by showing that the money was paid according to law on a claim satisfactorily established, out of money regularly appropriated to that purpose. I tried to prove that it was not an embezzlement, and that there was nothing criminal in it. But this took the loyalty out of it, and left it without any merit in your eyes. Thereupon you fly into a passion and become abusive, which shows that your moral perceptions are very much distorted, and makes me fear indeed that you are altogether incorrigible. This paper has grown much longer than I intended to make it, and I have no space for the exhortations I meant to give you in conclusion. I leave you, therefore, to your own reflections.

J. S. BLACK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM—A supplement for Pittsburgh Masonic Savings Bank authorizing an increase of directors.

By Mr. RUTAN—Extending to Beaver county an act exempting mortgages &c. from taxation.

Mr. WHITE asked to have his resolution considered, fixing this afternoon at three o'clock, to draw a committee in the Lyndall-Dechert contested election case.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Select Committee to examine the petition in the case, then submitted a report against drawing a Committee, the averments in the petition being vague and indefinite, and not sufficient to predicate a case upon. The whole number of votes alleged as fradulent was only 1,178, not sufficient to unseat Mr. Dechert, and no names of illegal voters, or the nature of the illegal voting, were cited.

Mr. RANDALL moved the report with the accompanying resolution be accepted and adopted.

Mr. GRAHAM said the minority would submit a report in a couple of days. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That while some of the specifications in the petition may be indefinite and general, yet the petition is in the usual legal form, and sufficient to put the sitting member upon his answer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the resolution in the Dechert case was resumed.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend by adding "till the same is amended according to law, and that the contestant is given until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, to so amend." Lost by a party vote.

When the yeas and nays were called, Mr. Olmstead raised a question of order, that Mr. Dechert had no right to vote, which the Speaker referred to the Senate.

The vote stood 15 to 15, Mr. Dechert not voting, and the question fell. The resolution then passed by a party vote, the Democrats, including Mr. Dechert, voting aye.

Mr. DECHERT explained his reasons for voting. It was absolutely necessary to maintain his honor and rights, and he was responsible for his action to the people.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced a resolution for a Committee of thirteen to apportion the State into Representative, Senatorial and Congressional Districts, passed.

After receiving numerous petitions, adjourned, the Republicans voting for adjournment, the Democrats against it. The latter alleging that this being the last day to act on contested elections, that the adjournment was effected to prevent the drawing of any Committees.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1871.

THE SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PURMAN, for the better management of the Insane, which divides the State into Districts, and makes Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Danville and Philadelphia Hospitals, asylums for permanently incurable.

Authorizing Greensburgh Masonic Fund to borrow money.

Erecting Westmoreland county into a separate Judicial District.

Mr. ALLEN called up the resolution recommending Congress to pass a bill giving one hundred and sixty acress of land to the soldiers who served in the late war. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill authorizing the Third ward of Allegheny to borrow money. Passed.

Mr. TURNER called up the bill for female school directors. Passed on second reading.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up his bill authorizing a commutation system of voting in the election of school directors throughout the commonwealth. Passed on second reading.

HOUSE.

The resolution from the Senate for a joint convention at three o'clock to draw a committee to try the contested election of Judge Lynn, Republican, of Philadelphia, came up for concurrence.

Mr. SMITH, Republican, moved the reference of the petition in the case.

Mr. JOSEPHS, Democrat, pronounced this revolutionary.

Mr. MARSHALL, Republican, contended that under the Constitution of 1838 the Legislature had no power to try judicial contested election cases, only impeachments and election of Governor. The 13th section of the act of 1851, vesting the power of investigating in judicial contests in the Legislature was therefore unconstitutional.

A protracted and exciting debate followed.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 18.

Mr. GRAHAM moved an adjournment of the Senate to-morrow till Tuesday afternoon. Carried.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up his bill authorizing cumulative voting for School Directors, the same system as now prevailing in Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Opposed by Messrs. Brooks, Davis and Purman, and supported by Messrs. Buckalew, Broadhead, Osterhout, Rutan, Allen, Evans, White, and Henszey. Laid over by common consent and ordered to be printed for the information of the people.

The bill allowing Female School Directors, was laid over for three weeks, and made a special order.

THE HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE—A supplement for the Allegheny county prison bill, which authorizes one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds; reviving Saw Mill Run and Allegheny Bridge Company's charter; relating to fees, salaries and duties of Allegheny county officers. This bill puts all the fees into the county Treasury, and apportions the salaries as follows: Sheriff, six thousand; two inside deputies, each eight hundred; two outside deputies, each seven hundred; Prothonotary, five thousand; clerk, one thousand; three assistants, each eight hundred; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, three thousand; two clerks, each eight hundred; Clerk of Orphan's Court, two thousand; one clerk, six hundred; Recorder, four thousand; two clerks, each one thousand; copy clerk, 25 per cent.; Register, two thousand; two clerks, each six hundred; Coroner, two thousand; District Attorney, three thousand; Assistant, two thousand; one clerk, six hundred, supplement for insurance companies, which allows the election of an increased number of directors; providing for detailed reports from hospitals and charitable institutions; allowing the voters of every borough and township in the Commonwealth to vote every three years, for or against liquor licences; a State Treasury supplement, the same as the one introduced by him last year; also providing for a State Constitutional Convention.

By Mr. KERR—Regulating medical practice in Allegheny county. This is the extension of an act passed for certain counties last year to Allegheny, as desired by the Homeopathic and Allopathic Associations of Allegheny county; regulating the discharge of insolvent prisoners in Allegheny county, which gives courts discretionary power to discharge prisoners confined for costs and fines, on filing affidavit, that they have served the time required by law, before making application for discharge, and have no mens to pay; incorporating the Tusuyama Tea Importing Company, to transport direct form China and Japan. John S. Black, Henry J. Adair and Wilson McCandless, are the principle corporators; changing the venue in the case of Best vs. Keating, from Clarion to Venango, the judge being an interested party; Incorporating Union Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Principal corporators, Henry A. Weaver, James Blackmore, Alex. Lindel and James H. Hopkins; Incorporating Mechanics Real Estate Association of Pittsburgh, authorized to buy Real Estate, build houses and sell. Principal corporators, Major Nicodemus and D. O. Barr; Restoring to Sharpsburgh general borough laws, as relates to the opening and widening of streets.

By Mr. ROBB, incorporating the Iron City Fire Insurance Company. Principal incorporators, David Gregg, James T. Brady and M. K. Moorhead.

By Mr. TAYLOR—authorizing the School Directors of Springfield District, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow fifty thousand dollars, for building purposes; supplement to Pittsburgh Fire Department, which declares it a misdemeanor, punishable by an imprisonment of sixty days, and fine of fifty dollars, for interfering with officers of the department at fires, and gives the right of way except against the United States mail.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Increasing the capital stock of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and Pittsburgh Gas Company to seventy-five thousand dollars, and changing the name to South Side Gas Company; supplement for the Monongahela Water Company, increasing the capital to two hundred thousand dollars, extending water mains to Ormsby, St. Clair, Allentown, Mt. Washington, West Pittsburgh, and Lower St. Clair, Union and Chartiers townships, and provides special measures to collect water rents.

MISSOURI.

Gen. Blair Elected U. S. Senator.

Special to the Pittsburgh Post.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 17.

The Legislature of Missouri to-day elected General Frank P. Blair to the Senate of the United States.

Hurrah for Blair and the Democracy.

W. H. L.

POLITICAL.

TRENTON, N. J., January 17.—In the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, to-night, Hon. F. F. Frelinghuysen was nominated for United States Senator on the ninth ballot. There were four candidates.

Hon. Wm. Windom to-day was elected United States Senator from Minnesota, his term commencing on the 4th of March next.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the supervising architect of the Capitol extension, asking that a place be assigned the statue of President Lincoln executed by Miss Vinnie Ream. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, then demanded the regular order which was the bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio. This bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. Sherman and Thurman from Ohio several hours. The bill gives the State of Ohio jurisdiction and title over the property purchased by the United States for a national asylum for disabled soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the bill was necessary, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in which some thirty or forty soldiers in the asylum near Dayton, under the laws of the State and otherwise eligible, were disfranchised as non-residents, because within one mile square ceded by Ohio to the General Government. He commented on the decision referred to, as a shock to the feelings of every citizen.

Mr. THURMAN defended the decision referred to as having been rendered uninfluenced by demagoguism by an independent and incorruptible judiciary, regarding the inevitable effect of passing the bill as the destruction of a charity known as the Dayton Soldiers' Home. He proceeded to show the justice of the decision which was made by five Republican Judges against the wishes of the party in the State. Mr. Thurman proceeded to show on the principles laid down by Kent, Story and other legal authorities, that being subject to the rules and articles of war and liable to trial by court martial, a citizen of Ohio who became divested of the burdens of citizenship, and as a consequence lost his right to vote while such an inmate, could Congress, under the circumstances, give him a right to vote?

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that he would prefer an asylum to disfranchisement for his country's defenders. The bill was unconstitutional in ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over this asylum, and the act of the Ohio Legislature extending the franchise to Ohioans, who were inmates thereof, was an excess of its legitimate authority. Of sixteen hundred inmates, less than one-fourth are citizens of Ohio, and less than twenty-five belong to Montgomery county, where the institution is located, yet the effect of the bill would be to make them all citizens of Ohio and Montgomery county.

J. F. LONG, member elect from the Fourth District of Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. FITCH moved to suspend the rules, and return to the place on the Speakers table, it being a Senate bill of last session, relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lost.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution rescinding the resolution passed on Monday, which referred to a special committee on the subject of Ocean Telegraph Cable Legislation. He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations to the amount of $20,000,000 or $25,000,000. One enterprise alone called for $10,000,000, and four or five others would follow.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, who offered the resolution last Monday, opposed it being rescinded, and advocated the propriety of having the subject referred to a joint committee.

Mr. WOOD said he was informed that the gentleman from Masiachusetts, [Mr. Butler] was really the author of the resolution offered on Monday.

Mr. STARKWEATHER contradicted him, and said he had never consulted Mr. Butler about it.

Mr. JUDD argued that legislation on the subject could be had quicker by leaving it in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs than by sending it to a joint special committee.

The motion of Mr. BANKS to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution, was rejected. Mr. Banks then asked to have the report now from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the subject of ocean telegraphs.

Mr. O'NEILL objected.

Mr. BANKS—Moved to suspend the order, that such bill might be reported now. Rules were suspended without division.

Mr. BANKS—Said he would not ask the House to consider the bill now.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—We want it considered now. If the gentleman has the bill let him report it.

Mr. WOOD—Thereupon from the Committee on Foreign affairs reported the bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, and moved the previous question on the passage. The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed without a division. The House at half past four adjourned.

WASHINGTON D. C., January 17.

SENATE.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill authorizing the issue of an additional $300,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from Horace Greeley, President of the American Institute, New York and three thousand others, on the Industrial Exposition in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the nation.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Sherman's bill ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the ground now occupied by the Dayton Soldiers' Asylum. The effect of Mr. Sherman's bill in determining the question of jurisdiction over the asylum as between the State of Ohio and the Government, was discussed at length, and at three o'clock passed by 25 ayes to 2 nays.

The bill to refund to the States the money advanced to the government during the rebellion was taken up.

The Vice President stated the question to be open to the substitute proposed by Mr. Morton, providing that the United States shall pay interest on the principal borrowed by different States to equip, furnish, and transport troops for the United States up to the time the principal has been, and shall be paid back to the State Government; also, to pay a discount on State bonds sold to borrow such money to the extent not exceeding 10 per cent.

HOUSE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a regular naval appropriation bill, to be made a special order on Tuesday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to examine and report as to the distribution of aid granted by the Government to the Pacific and other railroad companies; what persons have derived benefit therefrom, and to what extent and what manner. Referred.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's PodophyllinPilll

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicina virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparations should contain none but the best ingredion and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated

They are the Greatest Known Remedie

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness o blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weigh in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of t Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutterin g t the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Fros Bites, Herdaches, Pains in the Back and Loins Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, a the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w:1Y

LOCAL NEWS.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Annual Meeting Yesterday—Reports of the Officials—The Year's Business.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Monongahela Navigation Company, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company on Diamond street, when Dr. Trevor was called upon to preside. William Bakewell, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The annual report of President Moorhead was then read, of which the following is a synopsis:

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The past year has been favorable in many respects. The navigation was not closed by ice during the past winter, and only eight days during the present, viz., from the 23d to the 31st of December. Neither was it at any time during the summer suspended from low water, although during the months of July, August and September the river was too low for heavy coal barges, and consequently the business was light. In fact, there has been no good coal boat freshet this fall; during a part of October and the greater part of November light barges were enabled to get out, and also the first week in December, but from that until it was closed by ice, December 22d, there was not sufficient water to get out even the lighter barges.

It may be interesting to the stockholders to give the amount of receipts for the different years from and including 1860, to the present time, as follows:

1860	$49,809 61	1866	$170,188 30
1861	62,805 68	1867	128,387 45
1862	62,403 88	1868	166,291 90
1863	87,173 02	1869	195,300 90
1864	139,081 21	1870	217,892 43
1865	132,681 21		

The receipts for the past year have been, upon the following items, viz:

Coal, Coke and Slack	$118,705 69
Freight, &c	80,119 27
Passengers	19 087 42
Total	$217,912 38

The greatest increase has been upon coal, and the market for the Monongahela coal has extended to almost every port on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and all navigable tributaries, and is sent by railroads in different directions from many of the river cities and landings. We may, therefore, look for a long continued and regularly increasing demand, that will in a few years tax the capacity of the improvement to its utmost, and even require increased facilities to pass it.

It may be interesting to the stockholders, as showing the regular and gradual increase, to extend that statement to the close of the past year, as follows:

Year.	No. Bushels.	Toll on Coal.	Total Toll.
1855	20,879,772	$ 69,698 48	$132,855 21
1866	42,665,300	77,811 26	170,188 30
1867	30,072,700	54,956 53	128,387 45
1868	49,001,000	91,378 38	166,291 90
1869	52,512,000	104,943 61	195,300 90
1870	87,596,400	118,705 68	217,892 43

It will be seen from them that a considerable portion of the last year's receipts have been applied to the liquidation of bonds, and a distribution of stock has been made to the stockholders, as provided for in the act of January 25, 1854.

Dividends were made in January and July last, each of two dollars and fifty cents per share, or five per cent. upon the capital stock.

The dividend to be made the present month will appear in the next report.

The following is the Repair Account.

AT LOCK NO. 1.

The construction of a crib running parallel with the inside wall of the lock from the head wall for the distance of three hundred feet up the river, costing $6,770.

Also a similar crib at the lower end of said lock, two hundred feet in length, constructed at a cost of $5,780.

In the construction of these cribs 25,500 feet of timber were used, over 4,000 cubic yards of stone filling, and four tons of iron. The crib above the lock was secured to the bottom by iron bolts in the rock, to prevent it from being moved by the sliding bank behind it.

A small crib of a wedge shape wrs constructed above theoutside lock, connected with the pier or ice-breaker, for the purpose of preventing the boats from striking the head wall of the lock and thus facilitating their entrance.

Repairs were made to the mitre rill in the large lock, which required a coffer dam across the upper end of the lock. This mitre rill is laid upon the slate or rock bottom, which is shelly, and the water has been escaping under it for several months. Some forty barrels of cement were used, and the lock has worked very well since.

Several of the gates have been thrown down during the year for the purpose of repairing the wickets, and two new steps have been put in under the quain posts. The wall of the small or outside lock was considerably damaged by the steamboats Hays and Elector, and the lower gates of the same lock by the steamboat Elizabeth, all of which have been repaired. A pair of new gates have been prepared for this lock, and will be put in early in the spring.

LOCK NO. 2.

During the year six gates have been taken down, the wickets and rods repaired, two new steps and three new wickets put in. The upper end of the middle wall, which had been greatly damaged by boats striking it, was taken down and rebuilt, piles driven, and timbers bolted on to protect the wall.

LOCK NO. 3.

Two gates were taken down, wickets and rods repaired, the mitres rills rebolted to the bottom, piles driven outside of the guard crib, sheeting of the upper and lower sides of dam repaired, and the dam regravelled; also, the office repaired and a new roof put on it.

LOCK NO. 4.

Five gates were taken down and repaired, new steps under two of them; upper end of lock wall rebuilt and secured from damage by boats by driving piles and bolting on timbers, and a large amount of gravel was put on the dam.

LOCK NO. 5.

Two new gates were put in this lock, new capstans and chains, and wickets repaired; some new sheeting put on the dam, and some of the cribs refilled with stone.

LOCK NO. 6.

Two new gates put in, new chains and cribs to upper wickets, and new headblocks for gates; abutment and dam repaired, cribs all refilled with stone, and a row of piles driven below the abutment along the shore to prevent washing.

Cost of repairs during the year	$33,896 84
Deduct new cribs (being construction)	10,550 00
Net cost of repairs	$23,346 84

The works are all in good order, but the unusually heavy body of ice at so early a date upon the pools, causes some apprehension for their safety should there be a sudden and violent break-up. The heavily laden coal boats, however, before referred to, are in greater and more immediate danger, and their destruction would not only be a severe calamity to their owners, but indirectly effect the interests of the company.

Under the operation of the act of 1864, however, a large amount had been collected, as we believe, improperly, from the persons using the improvement for the transportation of their products. The collection of the tax was commenced on September 1, 1864, and from that time till the 31st of December, 1866, the amount collected was paid to the State.

Such a proposition was made to the Committee of the Coal exchange having charge of the subject, and their report made to the Coal Exchange was by them accepted, and unanimously adopted as a basis of settlement, and will be found appended to this report. The Board of Managers of this Company approved the management thus made and authorized the President and Treasurer to make settlements in accordance therewith.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

The struggle that has been going on for some years past between the parties who navigate the Ohio river and the railroad companies who cross it with their tracks by means of bridges, has been severe and bitter; the former endeavoring to protect the navigation and prevent any unnecessary obstructions from being placed therein, the latter striving to cross this great stream at the smallest possible expense, apparently regardless of the rights of others. The coal trade has suffered severely by these obstructions. That article being heavy and bulky, to insure success in the business it is exceedingly important that the cost of transportation should be reduced to a minimum, and long experience has taught the best method to accomplish this, which is by loading the coal in barges containing from twelve to twenty-two thousand bushels each, and when there are ten to twelve feet of water in the river a large tow boat will take out from ten to eighteen of these barges, containing from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels, or nearly ten thousand tons. This is reducing transportation to the lowest possible point, and, of course, benefits the consumer as well as the producer of the coal. But these fleets require not only great power to move and control them, but a large space in the river unobstructed to pass safely.

The construction of bridges above the mouth of Big Sandy, with a span over the main channel of three hundred feet, was authorized by Congress in 1862. Under that authority the bridge at Steubenville, with a span of three hundred feet, was constructed. It is located in a bend of the river, which makes it more unfavorable, and upon the piers of this bridge a large number of coal boats and barges have been destroyed and their cargoes lost. The bridges at Belair and Parkersburg were built under the same law, but the Presidents of the Railroad Company, having been warned and expostulated with by the river men, have generously made his channel spans three hundred and twenty-five feet, being twenty-five feet more than the law required, and although still a great objection they are much less so than if the letter of the law had been strictly adhered to. At Parkersburg the river men and transporters of coal paid the company thirty thousand dollars for putting in a second channel span as the location of the first did not suit their trade. This was certainly a severe tax upon these men, to be required to pay for the free navigation of the Ohio river.

These bridges are, however, all constructed at a sufficient elevation to admit of the passage of steamboats at reasonably high water. The first attempt to lay an entire embargo upon the passage of steamboats at the time of a coal boat freshet, is by the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge at an elevation of only seventy feet above low water. Perhaps it is well that this attempt has been made; it has called public attention to the whole subject of bridging the Ohio river; it has aroused the indignation of the agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, which will be affected by any exactions upon the trade of this river increasing the cost of freight.

The board of eminent engineers, appointed by the Secretary of War, consisting of Gen. Warren, Gen. Weitzel and Col. Merrill, under Sec. 3 of the bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors approved July 11th, 1870, have performed their allotted work with great energy, skill and ability. Their preliminary report is now before Congress, and sets forth so ably and fully the great importance of preserving the free navigation of the river, and the changes and modifications that should be made in the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, as well as those constructed; that we have full faith that Congress will now not only repeal the act of 1862, but pass enactments protecting the river from unnecessary obstructions hereafter; and abate the nuisances that now exist.

The very deep interest this company has in the prosperity of the coal trade is considered a sufficient apology for the introduction of this subject into this report. By order of the Board, respectfully submitted. J. K. MOORHEAD,

Pittsburgh, Jan. 12, '71. President.

From the report of the Cargo Inspector, Mr. B. L. Wood, we extract the following:

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS.

	Receipts from tolls.	Ton. tax.	Total.
Coal, coke, s'k	$118,705 68	$14,121 53	$132,827 21
Freights, &c	80,119 27	484 52	80,603 79
Passengers	19,067 48		19,067 48
Total	$217,892 41	$14,606 05	$232,498 48

The receipts from the several locks were:

Lock No. 1	$26,792 58
Lock No. 2	81,825 48
Lock No. 3	32,226 58
Lock No. 4	30,926 60
Lock No. 5	2,274 79
Lock No. 6	8,452 36
Total	$232,498 48

In the Trade of Pool No. 1 there are 4,354 trips of towboats and 5,000 flats. The clearances were 9,504.

A comparison of 1870 with 1869, shows an increase in the receipts of 1870 of $13,769,07; from coal, $804,491, freights; $767,85 passengers; making a total of $22,591,83

SHIPMENTS.

The following statement shows the class and amount of freight shipped east and west from Pittsburgh by the company.

SHIPPED EAST.

Whiskey bbls	331
Boards, feet	5,810,832
Timber, feet	4,216,371
Pig Iron, tons	1,686
Iron Ore, tons	22,260
Fire Clay, tons	3,764
Pit Posts, No	99,350
Sheep, No	617
Staves, No	5,000
Classed Freights, lbs	34,245,915

SHIPPED WEST.

Sand, bushels	542,500
Whiskey, bbls	11,189
Pig Iron, tons	68
Wood, cords	750
Stone, perches	2,982
Staves, No	15,800
Posts, No	1,985
Brick, No	4,648,200
Sheep, No	12,614
Oil bbls	643
Lumber, feet	671,557
Timber, feet	792,353
Classed Freight, lbs	23,402,652

The tonnage tax collected in 1870 was, on coal, $14,121 23; on freight, $480 52; total, $14,606 05.

PASSENGER RETURNS.

The returns of passengers carried shows that the five boats, Elector, Chieftain, E. Bennet, Elizabeth and Belle, carried, in all, 21,624 through, and 99,281 way passengers. Comparing this with 1869, shows an increase in 1870 of 2,125 through, and 1,544 way passengers carried, and in receipts of $767 85.

This does not include 20,000 which was shipped through Pool No. 5.

Following is a comparison of the coal business of 1869 and 1870,

	1869.	1870	Increase.
Bushels	52,512,000	57,596,400	5,083,800
Net tolls	$104,936 61	$118,705 68	$13,769 07

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Bakewell, shows the cost of construction up to the present time to be $1,115,452, which is here represented by

Capital stock	$1,003,500		
Scrip	1,952		
Bonds	110,000		$1,115,452

The assets and liabilities are:

Cash	$37,176 79	Cont'gt fund	$20,000 00
Good	3,067 52	Returns in come tax	2,279 74
Bills receivable	22,000 00	Coupons unp'd	3,480 00
		Dividends unpaid	5,240 00
		State Treas'r	4,500 38
		Balance	26,654 10
	$62,244 31		$62,244 31

The Profit and Loss account shows the net earnings of the company for the year to be $120,052 03.

The reports were received and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.

An election for Directors was then held. Messrs. E. B. Sutton and John Lindsay were appointed tellers. The following was the result, over 13,000 votes being cast.

President—J. K. Moorhead.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Bakewell.

Managers—Benjamin Bakewell, Jr., John Harper, William K. Hart, William Morrison, N. B. Hogg, M. K. Moorhead, James Veech, Daniel Wallace, M. Whitmore.

The act of Assembly of December 20, 1869, authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock, was unanimously accepted by the stockholders as a part of the act of incorporation of the Company.

The meeting then adjourned.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SUFFER NO MORE.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Piles and Humors,
Piles and Humors,

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Every Bottle Warranted.
Every Bottle Warranted.

Ask for the above preparation. It is no humbug. Relief is warranted in every case. Sold by

JOSEPH FLEMING.
84 Market street, cor. of Diamond.

THE LANCET AS WELL AS

CAUSTIC does its share of harm in the treatment of Syphilitic Lumps, the first thing done is to plunge the knife into the unfortunate person. When will this inhuman practice be stopped?

A poultice of ground flaxseed thickened with yeast will be far more efficacious than the knife, while at the same time use the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT

And HERB JUICES,

As directed on the bottle, and a cure will speedily follow. Price of Root and Herb Juices $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 00.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

84 Market st., Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Select Dry Goods,

SHAWLS,

DRESSES,

BLANKETS,

SILKS AND

VELVETS,

AT COST,

TO CLOSE OUT.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Selling at reduced prices to make room for taking stock

A. Torrence & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

jan6-TU-TH&S-1y

NO MORE

WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispepics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

jan6-MWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites. (It will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6tmw-k.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-k.

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Old and Reliable Institution.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeping Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP,

Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

dec10-w 124 Second avenue.

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF ACTIVE, energetic men to act as agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines in the city and country. We will employ men on guaranteed salaries or pay liberal commissions. Good references required. WM. SUMNER & CO.,
jan14:1md&w 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims against them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st, Birmingham. jan14:1td&6tw

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial: he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Chronic, Pruritis, Amenaenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor pubishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

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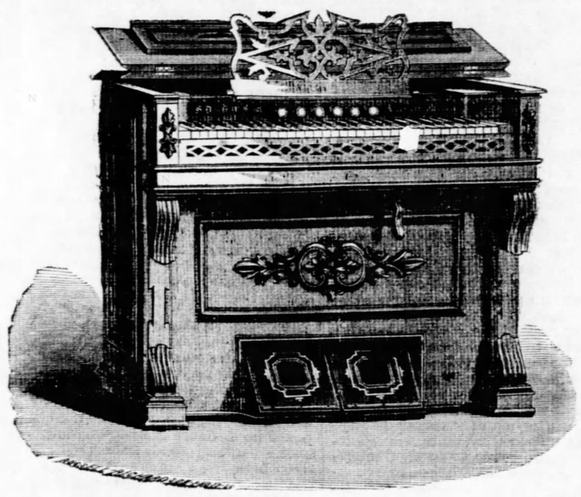

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan9:6tw

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BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1871.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WHITE made a preliminary report from the Joint Committee on the Legislative Journal, which met last night and read a notice that it was resolved upon by the Committee to receive proposals until January 17th; said journal to contain notices of memorials, petitions, remonstrances, bills, resolutions, scetches of debates, and yeas and nays; six thousand copies to be printed daily, in brevier, not less than four pages of form, and to be the size of the *Legislative Record* of 1858; the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, with good security. He invited the attention of the Associated Press reporters to this matter, that there may be the largest competition from publishing houses throughout the State.

Mr. NAGLE presented a petition contesting the election of James Lynn, Republican Associate Judge of the District Court, of Philadelphia.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN—Extending to Beaver county the act of 1817, relative to the fees of the Coroner of Allegheny county; also, a supplement to the penal laws, which fixes imprisonment of from thirty days to one year, and a fine of three hundred dollars, for injuring graves, fences, shrubbery, &c., in cemeteries.

By Mr. RUTAN—A resolution committing that part of the Governor's message recommending the repeal of the act of February 15th, allowing writs of error in cases of murder, or voluntary manslaughter, to Commitee on Judiciary General, with power to report early by bill or otherwise. Passed.

Mr. CONNELL moved the consideration of his resolution of yesterday, fixing the time for drawing the Committee in the First district contested election.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the motion, and said to morrow one or two more contests would commence, and he wanted the time of all fixed together.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. CONNELL spoke for the consideration, alleging that the action of the Democracy was an arrogant and illegal assumption of authority.

The motion to consider was defeated by a party vote, G. K.

Rev. Dr. R. Cuseeling, of Harrisburg, was selected as Chaplain.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the standing committees. Alleghenians are on eighteen committees, as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Strang, Shurleck, Elliott, Wheeler, Humphreys, Parsons, Johnston, White, Mann, Miller (Philadelphia), Wiley, Purcell, Cloud, Hewett, Ellis, Hall, Skinner, Chalfant, Josephs, McAteer, Noyes.

Judiciary System General—McJunkin, Strang, Fulton, Reinhel, Smith, Dauphin, Stone, Mann, Kerr, Marshall, Hewitt, Fleeger, Robb, Hall, Schnatterly, Schwartz, Ellis and Bollean.

Federal Relations—Reinoehl, McJunkin, Elliott, White, Fulton, Gray, McMullen, Starr, Zerbe, Borlean, Meek, Ellis, Magee, Leonard, Williams, Crawford.

Iron and Coal Companies—Wheeler, Coray, Albright, Humphreys, Smith, of Philadelphia; Taylor, Gray, Mickey, Purcell, Whishart, Keene, Woolever, McKeon, Rose, Wilson.

Railroads—Elliott, Johnston, Taylor, Wheeler, Keech, Strang, Cloud, Mann, Smith, of Dauphin; Smith, of Philadelphia; Mickey, Moore, Fleeger, Hewitt, Whitson, Schnatterly, Harvey, Josephs, McAteer, Fetter Wells.

Mines and Mining—Humphreys, Wheeler, Williams, (Luzerne), Hoopes, Letherman, Cloud, Gerbe, Moore, Leonard, Steele, Chalfant, Keene and McKeon.

Corporations—Shurlock, Humphreys, Albright, Marshall, Buck, Dumbell, Duffy, Reyburn, Hager, Keech, Laman, Parsons, Thompson, McMullen, Steele, (Montgomery), Josephs, Skinner, Keene, English and Young.

Retrenchment and Reform—Mann, White, Letherman, Reinoehl, Kerr, Smith, (Philadelphia), Strang, McConnell, Cummings, Putney, Wilson, Sloan, Darrah, Lewis and Young.

White is Chairman of the Committee on Claims.

Warner is on the Committee on Banks, with Miller, of Philadelphia, as Chairman.

Robb, is on Accounts, with Wiley as Chairman. Cloud is Chairman of Passenger Railways, with Taylor, Humphreys and Kerr among the members. Taylor is Chairman of Roads and Bridges; Kerr of Estates and Escheats; White of Printing; Fulton of Pensions, with Robb as member. Robb is on Judiciary, local.

To-day being fixed to draw the Committee on the contested seat of Hager, Republican, Mr. STRANG moved to reconsider the matter, pronouncing the petition defective, because the law requires the certificate of City Treasurer, Prothonatary or one of the Commissioners, that the petitioners are duly qualified electors, whereas this certificate says they appear to be qualified voters, by the records, which is not sufficient evidence that they were qualified voters, at the time of election.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY urged that this trouble would not have arisen if the Senate yesterday had drawn a committee in Dechert's case as the Republicans desired.

The matter was discussed warmly, the Democrats contending that the certificate was right. The motion to reconsider was agreed to by a party vote, the Republicans voting aye, except White and Hoopes, who voted with the Democrats.

A general discussion sprung up as to the legal requirements of petitions and certificates. Various constructions were given. The Speaker finally ruled the certificate not in conformity with the law. The Democrats appealed, The Republican majority of ten sustained the Speaker.

Adjourned. S.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1871.

THE SENATE.

The Speaker announced the Committee on divorces: Messrs. Randall, Duncan, Albright, Rutan and Henszey.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAVIS—Providing for the incorporation and regulation of Insurance Companies, and for the licensing of foreign Insurance Companies. This is a voluminious general bill, covering seventy pages of manuscript, dividing Insurance Companies into six classes. First—Fire insurance, Marine insurance and fire and marine insurance. Second—Life annuity and trust companies. Third—Health and accident companies. Fourth—Fidelity and safe deposit companies. Fifth—Plate glass and steam boiler insurance companies. Sixth—Live stock and thief detecting companies. Five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS moved to refer that part of the Governor's message treating on the subject of military interference at elections to the Committee on Elections. Adopted.

A message from the Governor was read, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War, complaining of undue interference by the Erie Marine Hospital, in the improvements made and contemplated by the United States Engineers in the harbor of Erie. The Governor recommended an examination of the matter, and co-operation with the United States Government. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The contested election case of Lamon, Republican, occupied all day, and Mr. REINOEHEL moved the reconsideration of the resolution agreeing to draw a committee. Carried by a party vote, the Republicans voting aye, except Mann, Warner and White.

The SPEAKER then decided the certificate attached to the petition not conformable to the law. The Democrats appealed, and the Republican majority sustained the Speaker's decision.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Mann, White, Reinoehl, Coray, Miller, Prizer, Meek, Skinner and McGowan as the appointed Committee on Constitutional Reform.

The bill from the Senate validating Allegheny sewerage bonds passed. Also, the Ohio river obstruction resolution.

Adjourned till Monday night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

Senate.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

In the Senate, the House bill for an International Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was received. Senator Scott moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FENTON thought the Committee on Manufactures was more appropriate for reference.

Mr. CAMERON, advocating his colleague's motion, remarked that Pennsylvania, unlike New York, was not continually grabbing everything that was offered, and trying to pick up that which was not. For years there had not been an office—no matter how small—which New York had not obtained when it was possible for her Senators to get it for her. In commerce the same greed was manifested for everything.

Mr. CONKLING said that the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron, was entirely mistaken in supposing that his colleague, Mr. Fenton, or himself were jealous of Philadelphia. On the contrary both felt the greatest pride in that place.

Mr. CAMERON disclaimed having imputed jealousy to any one.

Mr. CONKLING said he was about saying when interrupted, that New York felt proud of Philadelphia as one of her most flourishing suburbs. Anything that New York Senators could do to contribute to the importance of Philadelphia or any other of the villages surrounding New York, they would be glad to do.

Mr. CAMERON thought Mr. Conkling's remarks about the suburbs of New York, would have been very fine if it had originated with him, but it was a very common New York witticism, in which the Senators colleague in the House also indulged.

Mr. SCOTT remarked, that by giving the Government sanction to Philadelphia, the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, the local celebrations of New York, Cincinnati or any numerous towns of the country would not be interfered with.

Upon Mr. SCOTT'S motion, a division demanded by Mr. Fenton, resulted in its adoption; thirty-five Senators rising in the affirmative, and the negative vote not being insisted on.

House.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the allowance and manner of allowance of the claim of Geo. Chonpeerning, for $443,000 appropriated July 15th, 1870, and requesting the sixth auditor to delay the payment of any warrant therefore until the committee reports. The committee have the power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expulsion and subsequently enforced resignation of cadets Baird, Fleckender and Barnes from the West Point Military Academy. Adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr SCOFIELD in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. A discussion took place on the proviso reported in the bill, directing that hereafter no laws or treaties shall be published in newspapers, except those which are of a general nature, and which laws shall be selected by the Secretary of the State.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered an amendment, repealing the law authorizing such publication. He said the expenditure was useless for any practical purpose.

Mr. MAYNARD made a point of order to the amendment proposed by the general Legislation, and was not in order in the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point order.

Mr. MAYNARD differed entirely with the gentlemen from Missouri as to the utility of such publication. The Government should be brought closely in communication with the people, and in no way could that be done so readily as by the publication of the laws.

Mr. LAFLIN offered an amendment limiting the publication to two papers in each State. Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS offered an amendment requiring these to be papers having the largest circulation. Rejected.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a substitute for the whole paragraph, as follows: For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, ten thousand dollars, and all laws requiring the laws to be published in the newspapers are hereby repealed.

After further opposition the substitute was agreed to by a vote of 69 to 62.

The amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON to insert in the paragraph making appropriations for the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, an item for four chief divisions at $2,500 each, gave rise to a long discussion. The amendment was rejected.

After proceeding on the bill as far as the thirty-seventh page, the Committee rose and the House, at half past four, adourned.

Senate.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

Mr. THURMAN submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for any fiscal year since that ending June, 1866, has been published, as required by the Constitution and laws, and if not, why not.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the present consideretion of the resolution, when it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senate took up the House resolution for the joint ocean cable company.

Mr. BAYARD said the passage of the resolution through the House had been effected, he would not say in an underhand way, but certainly without that honorable degree of deliberation which was essential to the dignity of public business. He was unwilling to consider hastily the resolution which had been slipped through another branch of Congress. He preferred to wait some legitimate expression of the House on the subject.

Mr. WILSON remarked that the ocean cable enterprises should be giving encouragement, therefore he wanted definite action on the subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS was satisfied that the House would not reconsider its action, but after what had been said he would not press the matter.

The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

House.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back Senate bill authorizing an increase of five per cent on the funding bonds to $500,000,000, interest payable quarterly, with amendments leaving the payment of interest quarterly to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and providing that the total amount of the funding bond shall not be increased. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. BUFFINGTON introduced a bill providing for a commission to audit all claims for damages by the steamers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia, with their tenders, and for issuing bonds of the United States for payment thereof. Referred.

Mr. PORTER asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation was necessary to prevent Cadet Smith, of West Point Military Academy, from being ill treated, and persecuted on account of color.

Mr. RANDALL—Let him behave himself.

Mr. CONNER objected.

The House at half-past four o'clock adourned till to-morrow.

MEMPHIS.

Terrible Steamboat Conflagration—From Fifteen to Thirty Lives Lost—Great Suffering—Effecting Scenes.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, January 15.—The steamer J. L. McGill, of St. Louis, for New Orleans, burned at "Shoo Fly" bar, at nine o'clock last night. The fire broke out aft, owing to a gale prevailing, such was the rapidity of the flames that the passengers barely had time to rush to the bow to plunge into the water before the fire was upon them. To add to the horror of the scene, the weather was intensely cold. Many who plunged into the river were chilled and sank to rise no more. The survivors gave but imperfect and conflicting reports. The boat had been aground for two days, and had unloaded about two hundred tons of her freight in order to get over the bar. She was laden with nine hundred tons of general merchandise including pork, coal and oil. Just as she passengers were preparing to retire, the alarm of fire was raised. A general stampede ensued, eleven bales of cotton added here, were thrown overboard and were saved. The steamers St. Francis, Ann White, which had passed were several miles above, and seeing the fire turned back, arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The H. C. Yeager, lying near by, also rendered assistance. The White brought up the following persons picked up along the shore. Oliver Cottrell, first engineer, St. Louis; Isaac Austin, striker, Jerey Lorri, C. H. Crane, cook; Patrick Collins, deck sweep; Maline, Illinois; William O'Brien, Jouster, Chicago; David R. Jones, Thorman, Ohio; Frank Green, Bellevidere, Wisconsin; Thomas Rodgers, colored, cabin boy, Vicksburg; John Black, cabin boy, New Orleans; Abe McFall, Cairo. Passengers—W. S. Evill, St. Louis; Peter McGeven, St. Louis; D. A. French, Moscow, Kentucky; Jerry Daily, St. Louis; A. J. M. Colwell, Hickman county, Kentucky. Valentine Sax, St. Louis; Wm. Johnson, boy, New Orleans; Mr. Shenglepreex, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; C. L. Barnes, Bartlett, Iowa, Mike Kelley, St. Louis. Colored rousters—Dennis Lewis, George Malone, Port Jones, Alexander Johnson, Al Penston, Charles Brown, Henry Hudson, Francis Nelson, Charles Brown No. 2, Henry Clay, Moses Hile, Richard Hill, Samuel Whitting. It was hoped that Captain Tompkins and William McFarland, first clerk, were saved, but the arrival of the St. Fravers, to-night, leaves little hope of either. So confused are the reports that it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the number of lost, which will probably be thirty, including four women and three children supposed to be lost. Captain Wm. Tompkins, first clerk Wm. McFarland, German and wife, carpenter, St. Louis, the latter bound for Greenville, Mississippi, two women and three children, a colored chambermaid, Phillip Lock, Philadelphia; Thos. F. Evans, barber, St. Louis; the latter died on the St. Francis. Mr. Everett, of St. Louis, states that a man and wife, cabin passengers, came floating by them holding helplessly on to the stage plank; the lady cried, "husband, I am freezing, let us die together," and let go the plank. The husband loosed his hold, clasped her in his arms, and both sank together. Engineer Cottrell thinks at least fifteen were lost. Pilots Kelly and Murry were saved, the former nearly frozen to death. Also William Woodruff, second clerk; John Groaris, steward; Geo. T. Russell, cook. The latter was saved by the exertions of the officers of the St. Francis, as he was badly chilled when found. Mr. Woodruff remained with the freight. Captains Tompkins and McFarland were last seen on the boat, having used every exertion to save the passengers. It is feared they chilled and sank, though hopes are entertained that they may have reached shore.

THE WAR.

World Special.

LONDON, January 14.—A Conference of the Great Powers on the Black Sea difficulties has been summoned to meet in this city on the 17th inst.

Advices from the army investing Paris have been received up to Thursday. On that day the bombardment of the city was very effective.

THE CAPTURE

by the Germans of the fortified town of Perrony is regarded as very important in military circles, as it seems the line of advance for the German reinforcements.

The Germans have raised the siege of Givet on the Belgian border.

The Germans entered Le Mans at noon on Thursday. They were successful also at Corneil.

COUNT BISMARCK'S REPLY

to Servois, Minister of State at Luxemburg, has been received and made public. The tone is reassuring. The Count proposes that the Duch appoint a German consul as mediator.

MINES AND COUNTERMINES.

LONDON, January 13, 3-30 p. m.—A telegram just received from Versailles brings important news, that mines and counter-mines around the Fort Moatra-been are in such close proximity that a collision is momentarily expected

TERRIBLE BOMBARDMENT.

World Special.

BRUSSELS, January 13.—Gen. Chauzy's defeat is complete. The French losses during three days fighting are 16,000, and those of the Germans very heavy.

The bombardment of Paris yesterday was terrible, the whole district south of the line drawn through Portemeil at Camp Demars, Datel de Quvalids, Luxboorg and Fort De Bisetre are reached

WITH A RAIN OF SHELLS.

The other portions of the city are perfectly safe. The Forts outside of the city show signs of distress.

Herald Special

FORWARD MOVEMENT.

VERSAILLES, January 11.—During the night of the 9th the Germans on the south side of Paris pushed forward to the front of Valdemaron and Monlenoux, and met with some opposition at Valdemaron, but succeeded in establishing and holding the positions with some loss.

PARIS BOMBARDED.

During the night of the 9th Paris was bombarded, shells falling inside continually.

AN ATTACK.

Early yesterday morning the French made a determined attack on the newly acquired battery at Notre Dame, at Clarmont, which was taken by surprise the day before. They succeeded in penetrating to the work. A sharp struggle ensued in which the bayonet was freely used. The French were finally driven out by the Sixty-fourth Bavarian infantry. During this attack the commander of the Bavarians was killed with a bayonet.

At noon on the 10th a sortie was made from St. Denis under the personal supervision of General Trochu. The attack of the French was repulsed with slight loss to the Germans.

This morning there was a more important sortie by a large force from Fort Van Vers, between Clamart and Chattillen. The encounter by the sortieing force with the besiegers was vigorous and fierce. The At the end the French were driven back, almost to the Glacis fort. A heavy fire was sustained to-day from two to four, P. M., and from six till half past nine on the Southwest. The German batteries were active and the French forts replied with briskness. A vigorous cannonade was also sustained from the emplacements between the forts, from French three pounders. The guns on the ramparts of the enciente were busy all the morning. At the same time a rapid fire was kept up with large shells upon Bougval and Vancresson, and with especial severity upon Ville d' Avra and Sevres.

The weather changed again into a hard frost yesterday.

At 2 P. M., the bombardment is proceeding with increased vigor. The fire is incessant from twenty-one batteries, the French replying all along the line, making infantry attempts of the most frantic character to turn the batteries. Three new batteries opened at Meudon to-day.

Herald Special

BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR.

BERLIN, January 13.—Count Bismarck is preparing a circular showing that the abundant, unprecedented victualling of Paris, at the very time of the refusal of Germany's most liberal proposal for an armistice, fully proves that the French leaders never seriously contemplated entering into negotiations leading to peace.

DOMPERRIE HEAD-QUARTERS, GEN. VON GOEBENS' ARMY, January 12.

The battle of Bapaume, which I hoped to have been enabled to send you the details of yesterday, resulted in a real defeat for the French, although a hard won victory. One of the greatest events of the day was the charge made by the Eighth Rheinish coursasslers, commanded by Capt. Von Mairos, who with another detachment of cavalry, was ordered to follow the retreating French, on the Arras and Donai roads, beyond the village of Sapigny. He encountered two battalions of French infantry. At the time of the discovery the troops were in parallel lines for undulating country, that had hidden them from view. Most of the country around Bossaume is arable ploughed land, which the frost had frozen into bars of iron. Cavalry officers knew the difficulty that heavy regiments have to over come under such circumstances. A spot was choosen for an attack, and soon the French decieved by the approach of ormed in two squares and the nearest waited the Prussian cavalry attack, at three hundred yards the Prussians opened a perfectshower of bullets whichrungagainst the Cuirassiers and advancing horsemen. Theconcussion was severe, Captain Wairce was shot in the knee, a First Lieutenant unhorsed and Sergeant Major shot through the heart. The remains of the shattered squares gained shelter in the villiage, and the advance of cavalry was impossible.

World Special

LE MANS OCCUPIED.

LE MANS, January 13.—Frederick Charles entered Le Mans at 11 o'clock to-day with the 3d and 10th Prussian Army Corps. There was fighting yesterday in the streets, but to-day the town is quiet. Chausy and Gambetta retreated toward Augers pursued by Mecklenburgh. The Prussians captured thirteen cannon, two flags and eighteen thousand prisoners,

Democratic Editorial Association.

A large number of Democratic editors met at Bolton's Hotel yesterday afternoon pursuant to a call issued. Jacob Zeigler, Esq., President of the Association, called the meeting to order. In the absence of P. Gray Meek, Secretary, John W. Brown was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion Messrs. Chalfant, Whitman, Lare, McGinley and Cornman were added to the committee to draft rules and regulations.

After an interchange of sentiment the association adjourned until eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The association met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to draft rules and regulations made report as follows:

ARTICLE I. This organization shall be known as the Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE II. Unity of action in the promotion of Democratic principles, the furtherance of the interests of the Democratic party and the cultivation of fraternal feeling among the members of the association.

ARTICLE III. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee of three, who shall serve one year or until their successors shall be elected; their duties shall be those usually pertaining to their respective positions.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be one regular meeting of the association each year, on the second Tuesday of June, the place to be designated by the association from time to time; special meetings to be called the President by and with the consent of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

On motion—J. Irvin Steele, H. J. Stahle, and Benjamin Whitman be the Executive Committee until the second Tuesday of June next.

On motion—*Resolved*, That Bellefonte be the place of the next meeting. Agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to procure a book in which each member is to sign his name.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to have printed a circular embracing the constitution as adopted and send to each editor with a request to reply, if approving to that effect, and indicate his desire or not to become a member of the association, and to say further that the next meeting will be held at Bellefonte and an excursion had to be then and there decided upon. Adjourned.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* furnishes the above report of the meeting held in that city on the 11th, which is correct, save the omission of the appointment of Messrs. Smith, of Lancaster, Stahle, Meek, Furey, and Hodgson, a committee to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill in regard to libel, in which the truth may be offered in evidence and newspaper proprietors will not be, as at present, at the mercy of pettifogging lawyers—those who make their living by encouraging suits in which they manage to pocket the larger part of the plunder. That such a law ought to be enacted there can be no question, and that it will be, we have no doubt.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Will of the Late Mr. McAuley.

From the will of the late James McAuley Esq., which has been admitted to probate in the office of the Register, we learn that the made the following disposition of his estate:

Ebenezer W. Burney, of Washington County, $2,000.

Samuel M. Gillespie and Hannah Gillespie, of New Brunswick, N. J., $1,000 each.

Letitia Jackson, Samuel Jackson and George T. Jackson, Jr., of New York, $1,000 each.

Maggie McBride and Mary Morgan, of New York, $1,000 each.

Richard Hays, of Pittsburgh, $5,000. Anna Hayes, ten shares Exchange National Bank stock.

Mary Jane Ballentine, of Allegheny County, ten shares Exchange National Bank stock.

John Crote, of Pittsburgh, ten shares Birmingham Gas stock.

Home of the Friendless, fifty shares of People's National Bank stock.

Home for Protestant Destitute Women, six mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Allegheny Orphan Asylum, fourteen shares of Birmingham Gas stock and a farm situated in Findley township, Mercer Co., Pa

John Magoffin, of Allegheny county, one hundred shares Iron City National Bank, twenty shares Bank of Pittsburgh, and thirty shares Exchange National Bank stock.

George R. Duncan, thirty shares Western Insurance Company stock and five of the Eureka Insurance Company.

James Mehaffey, twenty shares Western Insurance Company and fifteen shares of the Eureka.

Alice Henry, ten shares Exchange National Bank stock.

Margaretta and Mary McAuley, 250 shares Citizens' Passenger Railway stock; 374 shars Iron City National; 150 shars Pittsburgh and Allegheny Suspension Bridge Company; 100 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company; household furniture, jewelry, plate and the house and lot on Duquesne Way.

The last clause reads:

All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, remaining after the above bequests and devises, and the payment of the collateral inheritance tax, and the payment of my debts, I give and bequeath to Richard Hays, his successors and assigns, to have and to hold for and during the period of twenty years on the following terms trusts, that is to say that he, the said Richard Hays, his successors and assigns, shall pay the net income of said residum, during said period of twenty years, to Mrs. Hester McAuley, of Essex county, New Jersey, who shall receipt therefor in her own name and appropriate said income as she may think proper to the support and maintenance of Dr. John M. McAuley, and her the said Hester McAuley, and the children of them, the said Dr. John McAuley, and Hester McAuley, and that at the expiration of said twenty years, said Richard Hays, his successors and assigns will transfor and convey said residuum to Dr. John M McAuley and their children or their heirs, provided that neither said residuum nor the income thereof shall be in the power of, or liable to any debt or debts, contract or engagements made by said Hester McAuley or the children of them, the said Dr. John M. and Hester McAuley prior to the expiration of said period of the twenty (20) years.

John Magoffin was appointed by the testator executor of the will, which is dated November 26th, 1870.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

DIXMONT.

Annual Meeting on Saturday—The Several Reports—The Election for Managers—Officer of the Institution, &c.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (or rather the supposed contributors, for the State supports it,) was held on Saturday at that institution. The select few took the early trains and were on hand early, to look complacently on their good work. A meeting was organized by calling Gen. Moorhead to the chair, when John Harper, Esq., president of the institution read

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

From the report we learn that at the commencement of 1870 there were 334 insane patients at Dixmont, and during the year 228 had been admitted making a total of 562 under treatment during the year.

Of these 161 have been discharged or died, leaving 401 in the Hospital on the 1st of December. Of those discharged, sixty were restored, forty-seven improved, and sixteen unimproved. There were thirty-eight deaths. The general health of the inmates during the year has been excellent.

The whole building, according to the original plan as approved by Governor Pollock in 1850, is now complete. A new kitchen is contemplated, in plain arrangements commensurate with the present necessities of the hospital.

Allusion is made to land slides and the trouble and expense of the same. We wonder that those who selected the sight for this building did not consider about that before half a million of dollars had been invested. It is rather late to talk about land slides unless, indeed, this is but the entering wedge to a removal agitation.

Forty-nine acrees of ground have been added to the original purchase during the year at a cost of $17 195.

THE CITY PROPERTY.

The management next refers to the city property, the old West Pennsylvania Hospital in the Two ward, which is now occupied as a Soldiers' Home. They take a small shy at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for "seizing and occupying the street along the entire front of the premises and obstructing, with peril to life, its only avenue of access, and which continues to blight the hospital's success." One would think that this protest comes very late in the day. The close proximity of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been the cause of sending more patients to the West Pennsylvania Hospital than perhaps any other. We are surprised at the managers complaining about the matter.

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS.

The President refers briefly to the recent charges against the institution, and says: "The law of kindness should be the only one to govern insane asylums. And I am witness to the fact that it has been the aim aim of the Managers, who have labored for years to make the hospital at Dixmont equal to any institution of the kind in the land, to recognize and enforce this rule of action. Perfection is no human quality. Faults may possibly have been committed—things left undone which should have been done; but notwithstanding errors and failures, the Managers believe the hospital under their charge will favorably compare with the best in the country, all things taken into consideration. The Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed, has labored faithfully and efficiently to promote the growth and prosperity of the institution, and he has the confidence of the Managers. All who know anything about hospitals for insane are aware of the constant harassments which distract and impede the best efforts of the governing officers. There is no public situation that a man could be placed in more beset with difficulties than such a superintendence."

OUTSIDERS.

"The poor patient, with warped and weakened faculties, is not always the cause of trouble. Outside fault finding and censoriousness—whether from thoughtlessness or malice—whether uttered in private circles by injudicious friends of patients, or sensationally paraded in newspaper columns, are sources of mischief, the effects of which every thoughtful mind can discern, and from which every friend of humanity should pray the hospital to be delivered. In calling attention to this subject, it is not for the purpose of craving forbearance when wrong is palpable, and the true interest of society demands its exposure, nor screening the conduct of any officer or employee from a just criticism; but to ask honest men and an impartial press to lend their influence to check the growth of that pernicious spirit or detraction, which a morbid taste only encourages, and whose innocent victims are afforded no other redress than courts of law."

DR. REED'S REPORT

Includes a large number of tables, giving many facts only to be ascertained by experience such as his. The age, financial condition, occupation, duration of insanity, probable cause, &c., not only of those patients admitted during the eleven months of the present year, but of 1,825 patients admitted since 1856. A summary of the report is given in the abstract of the President's report above. There are now 415 patients in the institution, and the wards on the male side are overcrowded, there being fifty-five more than the capacity of the institution for those of that sex.

After the reading of the report, came the

ELECTION FOR MANAGERS,

with the following result:

One Year.—W. M. Darlington, Richard Edwards, Wm. A. Herron, J. T. Kincaid, R. C. Loomis, P. H. Miller, W. W. Wallace. Two Years.—P. R. Brunot, George A. Berry, F. H. Collier, T. M. Howe, Reuben Miller, Jr., Joun B. M'Fadden, Alexander Speer. Three Years.—J. I. Bennett, Robert Beer, Richard E. Breed, James M. Cooper, Joseph M. Knap, Jas. Park, Jr., H. W. Williams.

The contributors meeting then adjourned, when the new Board of Managers met and re-elected the following

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

for the ensuing year.

President—John Harper.

Vice-Presidents—John Holmes, Isaac Jones.

Secretary and Treasurer—John A. Harper.

President Harper, then announced the committees for the year.

Previous to the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Harper moved that the general committee of the Hospital be authorized to investigate the manner of the alleged refusal of the officers in charge of the City Hospital to receive a patient under very peculiar and distressing circumstances.

Dr. C. B. King, attending physician of the Soldiers Home, in explanation and for himself and the Superintendent disclaimed any responsibility in the premises, (being absent at the time,) also stating that there were no instructions, rules admitting, or funds appropriated to maintain the victims of casualities. The motion was adopted and referred.

After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS.

LOCAL INSPECTORS REPORT.

Actions of the Board of Inspectors During the Year—Our Steamboat Interests, &c.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, His Honor Judge McCandless on the Bench, the following report of the Local Inspectors was presented:

OFFICE U. S. LOCAL INSPECTORS, }
January 4th, 1871. }

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of U. S. District Court Western District of Pennsylvania.

SIR: We have the honor to submit, herewith, the following report of the proceedings connected with this office, during the quarter, and also during the year ending December 31, 1870. During the quarter we have inspected fifty-three steamers of all classes, having an aggregate measurement of 175 77-98 tons; have issued licenses to seventy-four pilots and seventy-seven engineers. During the year ending December 31, 1870, we have inspected one hundred and thirty-seven steamers; of these thirty-three are passenger, ninety-three towing, eight ferry and one United States Survey steamer. Of the above vessels thirty are being built and registered since our last annual report, the remaining one hundred and eight registered at various dates previous; four other steamers are at the wharf awaiting the opening of the rivers, new and not yet inspected. There are also a number of steamboats on the stocks at the various boat yards in this vicinity. Have issued licenses to two hundred and fifty-one pilots and two hundred and sixty-one engineers; have revoked the license of one pilot and suspended the license of four others; also suspended the license of two engineers and refused licenses as first and second class engineers to eleven applicants for those positions. The steamer "O. H. Ormsby" was sunk while lying at her landing in the Monongahela river, since raised and repaired. The steamer "Greenback" was sunk while lying at the point, since raised and repaired; loss in both cases, small. On the 4th of April last, the steamer "Oil Valley" collided with one of the piers of the bridge at Emlington, on the Allegheny river and sunk, proving a total loss; estimated loss, about $15,000. Ninety-one defective sheets were condemned and replaced by new ones, and seventeen others repaired. Six boilers were condemned, seven steampipes found defective and repaired. Thirteen flues were also found defective and repaired. Nine boiler heads were repaired and tested and two mud-drums condemned and replaced by new ones, and repairs made on thirty-one others. One small tug boat, built entirely of iron, and launched from the stocks on the wharf of this city in November last, is ready to leave as soon as weather and water permits. Others of the same kind are in the course of construction.

Please find enclosed a tabular statement of the doings of this Board during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted, &c., &c.

[SIGNED] GEO. H. ATKINSON,
SAMUEL WALKER,
Local Inspectors.

The following is a recapitulation of the figures contained in the tabular statement referred to in the report:

STEAMERS INSPECTED.	TONNAGE.
Thirty-three Passenger steamers	14,572 93-100
Ninety-three Towing boats	22,393 92-100
Eight Ferry boats	100 96-100
One U. S. Towing Steamer	100-12 63
Total Tonnage	37,881 96-100

During the year two hundred and fifty-one pilots and two hundred and sixty-one engineers were licensed.

The Court accepted the report and ordered it to be filed.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 15, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident by burn, 1; Brochitis, 1; Cancer in Stomach, 1; Cirrhosis of Liver, 1; Consumption, 3; Convulsins, 3; Shloroform, 1; Disease of the Lungs, 1; Dropsy of the Brain; Eclampsia, 1; Scarlet Fever, 3; Typhoid Fever, 1; Catarrha Fever, 1; Haemorrhage from Lungs, 1; Inflamation of the Brain, 1; Inflamation of Brain and Mening's, 2; Inflamation of the Lungs, 3; Nervous Exhaustion, 1; Intemperance, 1; Old Age, 1; Paralysis, 2; Premature Birth 1; Suffocation, 1; Small Pox, 1; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 5.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	14	From 30 to 40	7
From 1 to 2	5	" 40 to 50	5
" 2 to 5	4	" 50 to 60	1
" 5 to 10	1	" 60 to 70	1
" 10 to 15	1	" 70 to 80	6
" 15 to 20	1	" 80 to 90	
" 20 to 30	6	" 90 to 100	

Males, 23; Females, 17; White, 35; Colored, 5; Total, 46.

J. GUY McCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

KILLED AT HIS POST.

A Singular Cause of Death—Inquest To-day.

An accident, which proved fatal, occurred yesterday on the Monongahela river, near McKeesport. We learn that at Webster, Westmoreland county, about thirty-four miles up the river, ex-Mayor Blackmore had some loaded coal flats, which he was desirous of having removed to McKeesport. Owing to the ice, the boats had to be brought down "by hand," and a gang of Mr. Blackmore's hands brought them down. After arriving at McKeesport much difficulty was found in tying the boats up, owing to the swiftness of the current. Eli Miller, one of the men, got upon the shore with the line from one of the boats, and passed it around the "snubbing post." The current carried the boat down so swiftly, however, that, instead of checking it, the line began slipping around the post and was drawn swiftly through Mr. Miller's hands. He found it impossible to hold it, or even to take another turn with it about the post. The rope having all run off the post, the end of it snapped back like a whip lash, and struck Mr. Miller on the side of the head with such violence as to kill him instantly. His comrades saw him knocked down and ran to his assistance, but when they reached him, life was extinct. The deceased was a young man of about thirty-four years of age, and resided at Webster. An inquest will probably be held to-day.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday morning, an old resident of Allegheny, named Charles Beamish, died very suddenly about eight o'clock. The deceased was employed at the Fort Pitt Works, and yesterday arose and went to his work as usual. While engaged at his bench in the ordinary duties of the day, he suddenly fell over, and by the time his fellow workmen could reach him, he was found to be dead. He was a man well up in years, and leaves a family to mourn his sudden demise. It is supposed that he died of heart disease. He had been engaged in the Fort Pitt Works for over a quarter of a century.

OHIO NEWS

MRS. DEBORAH BERRY, of Wood County, has reached the advanced age of 115 years. She was born in New Jersey in 1775.

ROBERT G. MOSSGROVE, Esq., has assumed editorial control of the *Independent Register*, at Columbiana, Ohio. He is a good printer and will make the *Register* a readable paper.

THE Logan *Republican* estimates that one thousand dollars has been sent east from that place for counterfeit money to the bogus firms which send back scrap iron, pine chips and pasteboard.

THOMAS BUSHNELL of Vermillion, Ashland county, is the proprietor of a hog which is three years and four months of age. He weighed in August last thirteen hundred pounds, and has been steadily improving up to this time. This delicate little porker is of the Chester White breed.

A FEW DAYS since some boys found a sack of burglars' tools near Nelsonville, Athens county. A further search revealed the dead body of a man near a camp fire. A company of burglars had been encamped, and it seems evident that the murder of one of their number was the result of a quarrel among themselves. The deceased was recognized as a former citizen of the county.

SAYS the Mansfield *Herald* of the 12th inst: A sad and distressing accident recently befell a former resident of Milton township, Ashland county. The dwelling of Emanuel Heltman, in Alleghany county, Michigan, was burned on Saturday week, three of his children perishing in the fire, and the wife and two other children being rescued through a window with their night clothes mostly burned off. The father covered them with hay in the barn and then rode a mile in the cold, absolutely naked, to inform the neighbors and obtain assistance, when he fell senseless. He lies in a critical condition, partly frozen and partly roasted. Mr. Heltman is the brother of W. G. Heltman, late Treasurer of Ashland county, and his wife was the second daughter of Asa Fairchild, formerly of Ashland.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A STEP-FATHER in Jefferson county cautions the public against marrying his step daughter. Considerate man!

DIPTHERIA, of a very malignant type has been prevailing in the vicinity of Mapletown, Greene county, for some time past.

THERE has been one thousand one hundred and eighteen deaths in the town of Washington during the last twenty years.

A FURNACE company is about being incorporated, with a capital of $300,000 to establish iron works in the vicinity of Mount Holly.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—Water seems to be very much needed at present in this section. The millers are complaining and in many instances wells are getting low.—*Hanover Citizen.*

THE Perry county *Democrat* says that Mr. Robert Hackett, of Tyrone township, in that county, has killed twenty-two wild turkeys the present season. One of the gobblers weighed twenty-four pounds.

J. KING McLANAHAN, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, has been re-appointed District Deputy Grand High Priest, A. Y. M., for this district, composed of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford and Fulton.

THE Jury Commissioner of Huntingdon county, not having been qualified according to law previous to the drawing of jurors by them, have caused the Court of that county to go by default this term, Judge Taylor having declared their action in the premises null and void.

THE Greenville *Argus* says: A simple man named Samuel Wolf, was found dead in a cornfield of Robert Wilson of Coolspring township, of last week. He was a pauper, and had wandered away from the Alms House. No blame is attached to any one connected with the Alms House for allowing the deceased to wander away.

THE Washington *Reporter* says: In the latter part of March last, Mr. John L. Mustard, of Franklin township, sowed nine bushels of Ramsdell Norway oats on six acres of ground from which he harvested over four hundred bushels, and had the grasshoppers not seriously damaged the crop, he is well convinced he would have had about six hundred bushels, or in other words, about one hundred bushels to the acre.

SAYS the Carlisle *Volunteer*: A week ago, several families, residing in New Cumberland, were seriously afflicted with symptoms of poisoning. As they used water for cooking from the same cistern, it was determined to find the cause if possible. The water was pumped out, and in the cistern was found a rat, which from its appearance, had evidently been poisoned. Fortunately none of the persons died from the poison. The family of Henry Retman were most seriously effected.

THE Norristown *Register* mentions the following case of conscience: One day week before last, J. M. Stauffer, Esq., ex-Sheriff of this county, received a letter postmarked at Philadelphia, containing two fifty dollar bills ($100,) which contained the following: "Lost by you through my deceipt long ago. I believe, forgive and thou shalt be forgiven, from a soldier of the Cross. O, God forgive us all, price of a——soul."

ON Friday night of last week, the dwelling house of J. C. Beighly, of Washington township, with all its contents, was burned. When the fire was first discovered, which was between two and three o'clock, the flames had made such headway that the family barely escaped. It is not known how the fire originated. This cold weather, when big fires are a necessity to keep warm by, there cannot be too much care taken that they are properly secured, before retiring at night.—*Greensburg Tribune.*

THE Warren *Ledger* says: Three men were brought before 'Squire Parmlee on Friday last, charged with swindling. The testimony was to the effect that they represented themselves as coming from Pittsburgh, and canvassing for the sale of goods of which they had none with them nor samples. They sold extraordinarily cheap, were to deliver the goods some days in the future, and required half the price of the goods down. From the low price of usually expensive goods it was inferred that the goods would not be forthcoming and the accusers having no witnesses in their behalf, were sent to jail to await trial, not choosing or being enabled to give the necessary bail. They still claim that the goods will arrive as they stipulated with the parties they should, and they claim they are wrecked goods, on which no duty has been paid, and which they are prohibited by the laws from selling; and so they give away the goods and only charge for certain receipts they carry with them. They sell the receipts and throw in the goods. They gave their names as Henry Lee, Geo. Davis and C. Palmer.

A Dialogue in Wall Street.

It is a vulgar error to suppose that the habitues of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—billiousness. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tells upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash up in gold; "Do I look panic-struck?"

"No; by Jove!" was the reply; "you are in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator; "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of Plantation Bitters; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves and wonderful powers of endurance, prove that it is well founded.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

The Solace Of Age.

Plantation Bitters is an agreeable compound of St. Croix rum—the most nutrimental of all distilled liquors—and a variety of tonic, alterative and anti-bilious vegetable productions, among which is that most invaluable of invigorants, Calisaya bark. The spiritous basis is manufactured by the agents of the proprietors, from the sugar-cane, on their own leasehold plantations in the West Indies; and the Calisaya bark is gathered and prepared for exportation from South America by the employes of the firm. Both, therefore, can be guaranteed to be unadulterated, and of the finest quality.

For these reasons, Plantation Bitters is recommended as an unequaled invigorating cordial for aged persons. But it has a stronger recommendation than that of the proprietor, viz., the testimony of thousands in the decline of life who have tested its revivifying properties. The record covers a period of more than ten years, and includs both sexes and all ages, from fifty to four-score years and upwards.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 62 Wood street:

GOLD	110¾
United States 6s, 1881	110
" " 5-20s, 1874	109
" " 5-20s, 1864	108½
" " 5-20s, 1865	108½
" " 5-20s, 1868	108½
" " 10-40s	107½
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107½
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	107½
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	108½
Due Company	95½
Union Pacific Railroad	95½
Central Pacific Railroad	110
Old Pacifics	110

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, January 19, 1871. }

REMARKS—The flood is fast receding and the river being clear of floating ice, and the waters receded to a boating stage, the immense fleet of coal barges will take their departure for the West and South. Already over two millions of bushels have taken their departure, and if the water does not recede too rapidly, double that amount will follow. Who can estimate the blessings this supply of fuel will produce in the lower markets, or the impetus the cash returns will give to trade and commerce at home? The weather is still mild for the season, and some weather prophets we have but little faith in these chaps, however,) predict that navigation will not again close in the year 1871. So mote it be. The general markets are firm and steady at unchanged prices, though it is but fair to state that renewed activity is observable in all branches of trade, owing in some degree to the resumption of navigation and the pleasant weather. The produce and local markets are well supplied, and the situation reviewed from our standpoint is satisfactory.

The following are the receipts of leading articles since our last: Flour, 950 bbls; Apples, 85 bbls; Cheese, 275 boxes; Corn, 100 sacks; Wheat, 1,046 sacks; Barley, 761 sacks; Oats, 137 sacks; Butter, 27 packages; Bulk Meat, 1,000 pieces.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

BACON and PROVISIONS—The market was steady but not very active with a moderate trade demand at the following: Shoulders, loose, 6½c; sugar cured, 7½c; sugar cured, in pickle, 7½c; Breakfast bacon, 9½c; hams, sugar cured, 13@17c; Mess Pork, $23 per barrel; Dried Beef, 17c; Lard, prime kettle rendered, tierces, 12@12½c; in buckets, 13c.

TALLOW—In good supply, with sales at 8@8½c per pound.

TURNIPS—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at 55c per bushel.

HONEY—Steady but not active at 50@55c per pound.

LARD OIL—Sales: No. 1 at $1 07½@1 10; No 2, 70c per gallon.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we note sales in the car load at $2 50@3 45 per barrel; from store the usual advance was obtained.

APPLES—The market was a firm one, with a good demand for local supplies; the advance we have previously noted has been maintained; we can report sales at the following: Fair to medium at $3 50@4 50; choice at $5@7 per bushel.

APPLE BUTTER—In good demand; we note sales regular way at 6@6¾c per gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts have steadily increased, whilst the demand has fallen off. The supply was fully up with the demand; we can report sales in a regular way at 20@25c for common to medium; 28@30c for prime choice.

BEANS—Market well supplied; we can report sales to a fair extent at $2 50@2 60 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season is drawing to a close; we note sales of small lots at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at 5½@6½c per lb.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; we can report sales of Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3 50; Pozzolly, $2 50@2 75 per lb.

COAL—We can report sales of Eastern Anthracite at $5@5 50 per ton delivered.

CARBON OIL—The market for some days has exhibited more firmness, prices have advanced; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 21½@22c per gallon; sales were made by ra all at the inside advance.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active; we are noted sales at the following: New York Goshen, 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen, 15½@16c; Ohio Factory, 15@15½c; Western Reserve, 13½@14c per lb. Sweitzer, 18@18½c per lb.

EGGS—Market dull and buyers not penty nor anxious to invest; sales of pickled at 22@23c; fresh at 25@30c per dozen.

CORN MEAL—Market dull and prices nominal at 90c per bushel.

CIDER—Market abundantly supplied with sales to the trade at $8@9 00@9 00 per barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—The season is near its close; we note a large falling off in the receipts with sales in a regular way at 7½@8c per lb.

FLOUR—The firmness we have previously mentioned, has been maintained, with a good local demand and some inquiry for export. The fact is that Pittsburgh manufactured flour is about as good as can be found in any market. We note sales of standard brands at the following: Spring wheat, $5@6 50; red winter, $6 25@6 75; white, $7@7 25, in bbls; 25@30c less in sacks.

GRAIN—The supply of grain in the market to operate with is not large; generally speaking, holders were not firm in their views at the following: Wheat—red winter, $1 20@1 25; white, $1 35@1 40 per bushel. Oats—market steady and prices unchanged to trade at 38@39 00 per barrel. Corn—Sales from first hands at 46@47c; re-sold at 48@49c; store rates at 53@54c. Ear Corn scarce and wanted; we continue to quote at 45@46c for mixed to prime yellow; shelled appears neglected. Rye is without change, with sales at 80c from first hands and store. Barley dull and apparently neglected; we quote nominally at 80@85c for spring; fall, 90@95c per bushel.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote wagon sales at $12, 14@17 per ton.

HAY—Steady and not active; sales of pearl at $1 25; common, $1 25@3 50.

POTATOES—We can report more liberal receipts, with sales in a regular way at $1 20@1 25 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, January 19, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm with an active demand. The speculative movement on the creek is said to be the cause of the advance, one thing is very evident, holders have the advantage and will no doubt make good use of the same, at all events we are reported a fair amount of sales.

CRUDE.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market; we quote as follows: Spot, 11c; January to July, delivered monthly, 11@11¼c; January to July, sellers option, 10½@10⅝c; buyers option, same time 12c; all year, buyers option, 12½c; sellers option, all year, 10⅝c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls	S. O.	March to September	10½c
2,000 "	"	March to July	11c
5,000 "	"	First 6 months	10¼c
8,000 "	"	" cash difference	

REFINED.

Firm with an active market; the sales were the largest reported for some time.

SALES.

3,000 bbls	February, March and April			24½c
3,000 "	"	"	"	25 c
5,000 "	"	"	"	24½c
5,000 "	"	"	"	25 c
2,000 "	March, April and May			24¼c
1,500 "	500 each, March, April and May			24½c
1,000 "	B. O. January to July			27½c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 19—The Titusville *Courier* says: There was no change in the market price to-day, and sellers were firm. There were but few transactions and the market closed firm but quiet with the following:

SALES.

1,000 bbls	Upper Road		$3 80
1,000 "	"	"	3 80
500 "	"	"	3 82½
4 Cars	Lower Road		4 00
12 "	"	"	4 00
2,000 bbls	"	"	4 00
2,000 "	"	"	4 05
500 "	"	refined	19½

OIL CITY—Market quiet at $3 00 on lower creek for 47 gravity, and $4 20 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA—Refined—January nominal at 24c; February, 24½c; March 24¾@24¾c; April, 24½; May, 25½c. Crude, 12½. Market very firm and prices entirely nominal.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1870. }

REMARKS:

Some days ago we alluded to the fact that beef cattle had been shipped from Mormondom, via Chicago and Pittsburgh, to the Eastern markets. We have since learned the fact that Texas has furnished a large proportion of cattle during the past year, and Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming have sent forward a large number that were either raised there or driven from Texas and fatted upon the nutritious grasses of Kansas and the Territories. The prices for cattle have declined gradually during the year, yet, owing to the increase, the country has received a net value, in all probability, greater than last year's season. The total number of cattle weighed at the Central Yards during the year 1870 amounted to eighty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine head.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle during the past half of the week was fair, but they sold rather slow at quotations, and the prospects as regards prices, are no better than last week, although the run is considerably lighter. Below are the ruling rates at the close of the market:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers.....$6 50@7 25
Good to Prime, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds..... 5 50@6 00
Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs..... 5 00@5 50
Butchers' Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs..... 3 50@4 50
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs..... 4 25@5 00

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs was light, and they sold rather better than last week, although prices are a little if any, better. The following were the ruling figures:

Extra Philadelphia.....$7 00
Good to prime Philadelphia, 220@230 lbs..... 6 90
Good to prime New York, 180@220 lbs..... 6 65
Rough to common, 160@200 lbs..... 6 50
Light and stocks hogs, not quotable.

SHEEP.

There was a very heavy run of sheep, and they went off sluggishly at about the same figures as those given last week, with no better prospects for the future close. The stock to arrive is too heavy to expect much improvement in the market at present. The following were the ruling rates of the market:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs..... $4 50@5 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs..... 3 50@3 75
Mean to common, 70@75 lbs..... 3 00@3 25
Poor, lambs and scalawags, by the head..... 1 00@1 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
TUESDAY, January, 17, 1871. }

REMARKS.

On Saturday we reported the dullest market at the East Liberty yards for over one year, and it would seem that the cloud had hovered over the Allegheny stock yards. Never was there a market so utterly lifeless—not so much on account of the lowness in prices, but that no one seemed disposed to take hold. As a matter of course retail dealers supplied themselves with sufficient stock to meet their immediate wants, and the stock remaining unsold will re-appear at some other time and place.

SALES.

We had not determined to give the sales, but upon more mature consideration concluded to "jump" them, so that the general reader may be let off for a short spell. Call it a suspension of such it may be termed—of the market. It is but proper, however, to remark that good cattle found purchasers at $5@6, whilst hogs were sold in small lots at $5 25@5 75. Sheep, though dull sale, were a shade better than last week.

CATTLE.

Carr & McCallister offered and sold 80 head mixed Chicago stock at $4 50@7.

Hazlewood & Blacksmith made sale of a fine lot at $5@7.

M. Krouss offered a lot of mixed cattle, which brought $5 50@6 25.

F. Krouss also sold a lot of Washington county cattle at $5@6.

A. Neeley made sale of a lot of common to fair stock at $3 25@5 75.

Shamberg & Haas sold a lot of mixed cattle at $5 50@7.

Greenwald & Kahn made sale of a lot of Ohio cattle at $5 50@7.

L. Katz sold one car of Ohio cattle at $5@6 75.

Rothchilds & Zeigler disposed of a lot of mixed stock at $4 75@6 50.

J. Keeper & Byers sold a lot of stockers at $4 25@5.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold one car of Indiana mixed cattle at $5@7.

HOGS.

As we have stated, hogs sold in a small way at $5 25@6 75, R. C. Crum disposing of 150 head at that price. Lesser sales were made at about the same rates.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was light, and they sold slowly at about the following figures: Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, $4 25@4 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25.

MILCH COWS.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $65—the latter an extreme.

HORSES AND MULES.

Few offered, and none sold—all sent east.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 30@6 50. Shipping wheat dull and lower; Spring, $1 48@1 49; red amber, $1 50@1 54. Rye firm. Oats dull but unchanged. Corn dull and declined; western, $1 05@1 07; No 1 mixed, 80@81c. Pork active; sales of 6,500 lbs. at $22 25@22 50 per cwt. for February, March and April. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard heavy at 12¾c on spot, and 13c for future delivery. Eggs heavy; fresh, 26@27c; limed, 18@19c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling, 14¼c. Flour active and advanced; family, $6@6 25. Wheat scarce and firm and higher; red, $1 24@1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Oats and barley unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged—22@23c. Seeds unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork sold at $21 50, but $21 was the best offer at the close. Lard, 11¾c for steam—light demand. Bulk meats, 10½@11c asked; sales 100,000 pounds bulk sides, clear rib sold at 11c, seller, March. Green meats in good demand, shoulders, 7¼@7½c; sides, 9¼@9½c; hams, 12¼@13c; bacon, 9½, 11@12c. Bacon only limited jobbing demand. Hogs quiet and weak at $7 25@7 40; live, 5½c; receipts, 3,100. Whisky in fair demand and advanced to 88c.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 14½c. Flour—an advance asked but none established; choice superfine winter, $4 75; XX, $4 25. Wheat firmer—No 2 red winter, $1 34@1 35. Corn firm at 43@45c for mixed in bulk. Oats firmer at 40@44c for mixed in bulk. Barley firm. Rye dull at 80c in bulk. Whisky quiet at 88c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged; little doing. Pork firm at $20@21 50; the latter rate on orders. Bulk Meats opened active but closed dull; loose bulk shoulders, 7½c; do sides, clear rib, 10c; do clear, 10½c; hams, 11c; packed meat on orders, ½c higher; sweet pickled hams, 12½@13c. Lard 11½@11¾c for prime. Hogs advanced to $7 75@7 10.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Tobacco strong; sales 102 hogsheads; common to good logs, $5@6 75; low to medium, $7@12. Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton heavy and demand light for middling. Flour active and firm at $5 15. Grain quiet. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork $21 50. Lard 12½c. Bacon shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear sides, 12¼c. Whisky quiet but strong at 88c.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

GALVESTON, January 18.—Cotton firm; middling 14c.

CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton firmer; middling 14½@14¾.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton steady; middling 15c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 14¾@15.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $6 87@7 50. Wheat firm; Western Red $1 56@1 58. Rye 95c. Corn firm; Yellow 70c; Mixed Western 75c. Oats steady at 57@59c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Crude Petroleum 12½c; Refined 23½@24c per gallon. Whisky dull at 94c per gallon.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, January 18.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm, No 1 white Michigan, $1 46; regular do $1 33½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed at 55c; low, 54c; yellow 56c. Oats quiet and unchanged: No 1, 46c; No 2, 44c; Michigan, 45c. Clover-seed $6 10. Dressed hogs at $8 00.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Flour—Firm demand. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 56@1 75. Corn steady; white 85c; yellow 82c. Oats 57c. Provisions in good demand but unchanged in prices. Whisky strong but unsettled.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, January 18.—Flour firm. Wheat dull but unchanged: No 1 red winter is held at $1 33. No 2 at $1 28@1 29. Corn dull at 55c. Oats dull but unchanged at 47c. Petroleum—Crude is nominally held at $4 80@4 90; refined, firm at 22½@23c.

Memphis Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Cotton dull and a shade lower at 14¼. Receipts, 2,235 bales; shipments, 1,465 bales.

MARRIED:

HUDLESON—SHAFFER—January 12th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mont or Grove, Mr. ROBERT H. HUDLESON, of Darlington, Pa. to Miss CLARA SHAFFER.

SALE—DESNOYERS—At the church of "Our Lady of Help," Detroit, Michigan, January 16th, 1871, by Rev. G. L. Limpens, assisted by Revs. Van Dyke and Roche, Mr. L. D. SALE, of the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette*, and Miss MARIAN LOUISE, daughter of Peter Desnoyers, of Hamtramck, Michigan.

McKENNEY—DUVE—On Tuesday evening, January 10th, by Rev. Samuel Laird, Mr. JOHN F. McKENNEY, of Allegheny city, and Miss LIZZIE W. DUVE, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

ELK—HURLEY—On Wednesday, evening, Jan. 11, at Westminster Presbyterian church, Franklin avenue, by the Rev. James S. Hawk, Mr. WM. ELK, of East Liberty, to Miss ANNIE B. HURLEY, of Birmingham.

DIED.

BANNON—On the steamboat Mary Davage, a St. Louis, on the 10th inst., PATRICK J. BANNON, of Pittsburgh.

ARMOR—Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, ANNIE B., daughter of George and Jennie B. Armor, aged 19 months.

LAUGHLIN—On Thursday morning, January 12, ALICE LAUGHLIN, sister of James Laughlin, Esq., aged 76 years.

WILSON—Thursday morning, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, GEORGE JACKSON WILSON, son of George and Susan Wilson, aged 25 years.

WILKESON—Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, MRS. ELIZA W. WILKESON, widow of the late Henry Wilkeson, and daughter of the late Daniel Hunter, in the 63d year of her age.

BROE—On Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, PATRICK BROE, in the 45th year of his age.

MALOY—On Monday evening at 7 o'clock WILLIAM JOSEPH MALOY, aged 6 years and 10 months.

GILPIN—On Saturday morning, January 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. D. Wood, McKeesport, Pa. RICHARD B. GILPIN, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

VANSDALE—On Tuesday evening, January 17, 1871, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of his son, Ella street, Dr. S. VANASDALE, in the 69th year of his age.

EVANS—On Wednesday morning, January 18th 1871, at 3 o'clock, WILLIE, only child of Thomas Evans, aged 4 years and 9 days.

HOWLEY—January 15th, 1871, at 5 P. M., at her residence, No. 10 Colwell street, HATTIE R. wife of Michael P. Howley, and daughter of Jos. White, of Lawrenceville, in her 23d year.

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effect of a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequalled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harrass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have annually been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been adording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, billiousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day *while the eyes of the reader are upon those lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

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